

THE CHELSEA CATASTROPHE FULLY ILLUSTRATED.—TAFT AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2746

New York, April 23, 1908

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The Worst Catastrophe of the New Year.

CHELSEA, MASS., WIPED OUT BY FIRE, WITH \$6,000,000 LOSS—HEART OF THE BURNING BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by H. D. Blauvelt. See also pages 388, 392 and 401 for other views of the fire.

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
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lishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported
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Thursday, April 23, 1908.

The Time To Sober Up.

THE FAR-REACHING effects of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the railroad cases in the South and Northwest are not fully understood. The decisions of our Supreme Court are never sensational, and therefore too often escape public attention. They are promulgated without the blaze of rhetorical pyrotechnics and without demagogic appeals to the voter or the partisan, and therefore fail to attract the attention of readers of muck-raking magazines and a sensational press. Nevertheless, these decisions stand as the final and irrevocable law of the land. No Congress and no President can set them aside. That must be the work of the court itself, for it interprets the scope and meaning of the Constitution. It can overrule the acts of both the other co-ordinate branches of the government—the legislative and the executive. The Supreme Court offers our only refuge from the evils of ill-advised legislation by a Congress or rash or imprudent action by a President. The nation owes it to a kind and overruling Providence that the rights of the American people were thus securely safeguarded in the body of the Constitution of the United States at the foundation of our government.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the North Carolina and Minnesota rate cases should have a sobering effect on the people. Made by an almost unanimous court, they set forth emphatically and for all time, until the court shall change its judgment, that the protection of the Federal Constitution extends equally and impartially to all; that no person or corporation can be deprived of property without due process of law, and that every one is entitled to and shall have his day in court. The States that, through their hotheaded legislators and Governors, imposed ruinous exactions on the railroads, and then threatened to penalize them with the utmost severity if they dared appeal to the Federal courts for protection, have been called sharply to account. The court holds that such excessive penalties cannot be inflicted, and that the courts are for the protection of all who seek their shelter. There is no escape from the justice of this conclusion, and its sobering effect on the demagogues who had become intoxicated with an ambition to drag our great railways and industries to the auction block is already apparent. The people stand with the court, and demagogues must take a back seat.

It is high time for a restoration of reason and the rescue of prosperity from the clutches of those who have well-nigh strangled it. In an amazingly brief period we have passed from the boldest heights of our prosperity to the lowest stage of depression, from surpluses to deficits, from dividends to bond issues, from work begun to work discontinued, from wages advanced to wages reduced, from national pride to national humiliation, from hope to despair, from the delights of success to the gloomiest forebodings. Let

the sobering-up process continue, for it means that the soup-house shall not yet take the place of the American workshop.

And we are sobering up on all sides, thanks to the splendid intellect and matchless integrity of our Federal court. The public is thinking harder and deeper for itself, and listening less than ever to the beguiling of the silver-tongued demagogues. President Roosevelt's latest message in tone and purpose was the soberest document of his term. Congress, facing a \$50,000,000 deficit in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, is sobering up, and is at last paying some heed to the burning question of financial legislation, and promising to prevent the return of tight money and the possibility of panicky conditions with the crop movement early next fall. A bill has been introduced, though it is far from acceptable, to strike out some of the obvious injustices of the Sherman anti-trust law. The department of justice is sobering up sufficiently to announce the withdrawal of threatened prosecutions of the railroads for failing to comply with the impossible requirements of the "commodity clauses" of the railroad rate law, until their validity can be tested by the courts. The masses of the wage-earners, feeling the pangs of the panic, are coming to their sober senses. A bitter experience is teaching them the oft-told lesson that the good of one is the good of all; that if capital is crushed, labor must be in idleness; that if the enterprise of the daring investor, willing to risk his capital, be stifled, our industries must stagnate.

Let us all sober up. Let us keep the dinner pail full, the factory busy, the workmen at work, capital invested, the railroads running, and thus keep this great, patriotic, American people continuously prosperous and happy.

How to Keep the Dinner Pail Full.

THE TRAFFIC and earnings of our railroads are shrinking, our industries continue to show depression, and the greatest economies are being enforced, with a reduction of expenses in every department. Unless the prospects brighten, only one thing remains to be done, and that is to reduce wages. It has been our boast that the Republican party has brought prosperity, the full dinner pail, and the highest wages on record. This is not a party question now. Everybody is interested in the prosperity of the country. Everybody would like to have wages maintained at the highest figure and without a cut. Why not have it so? We can, if all will unite in the good work. Let us name a few essentials to the restoration of confidence:

Repeal the impracticable, oppressive, and in many respects immoral Sherman anti-trust act.

Put an end to all legislation calculated to further cripple the railroads.

Stop "busting trusts" and hampering great industries that have done no one harm and that have been of infinite benefit to our material welfare.

Permit no arbitrary rulings by any department of the government to interfere with or handicap legitimate business enterprises.

Stop the mad, socialistic outcry against wealth, honestly and honorably acquired, and the possessors of it.

Send the muck-rakers to the rear.

Drop the demagogues.

Then we will be able to give the full dinner pail another chance. Let our leaders pause and think. It will be too late if they trifle; it will be too late if they tarry by the wayside, or waste their strength in factional warfare for temporary advantage.

The Rashness of Taft's Boomers.

IN ASSERTING that their favorite is certain to receive the nomination the friends of Mr. Taft are rash. There will be 980 votes at Chicago, and the man who carries off the prize must have at least 491 of them. It is far from being a fixed fact that Mr. Taft will have that many votes. He started out strong at the beginning of the race. Through the Roosevelt sentiment in the West and by the work of the Federal office-holders in the South it was assured that he would have a large following in some States in each of those sections, and his campaign managers adroitly arranged that these States should vote early. Thus he made an impressive showing in February and through the first half of March. But the momentum of his boom did not last. In the second half of March and throughout April he has, relatively to the other aspirants, lost ground. He is still far ahead of any of his rivals, but he is not so far ahead, proportionately, as he was a month ago. And the contest is far from being settled.

Under the thirty-day time limit delegates may be chosen until May 17th, the convention coming together on June 16th. Many States—among them New Jersey, Connecticut, Alabama, Kentucky, Wyoming, Louisiana, Michigan, Idaho, California, North Dakota, Washington, Georgia, and Texas—are scheduled to choose delegates-at-large at various dates between the beginning and the middle of May, and a great number of districts throughout the country will select their

delegates within these two weeks. Very little of the region covered by these States can be called Taft territory. The great bulk of the delegates still to be chosen will be without instructions, and will be free to vote for anybody they may believe will be strongest with the people, for the convention must be more concerned over this question than any other.

Let Mr. Taft's boomers remember that fate has a feud with the Republican favorite of the moment who fails to carry off the candidacy on the first ballot. Seward in 1860, Blaine in 1876, Grant in 1880, and Sherman in 1888 had long leads at the outset in the conventions in those years, but in each case the nomination went to somebody else. Lincoln won the candidacy in 1860, Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880, and Harrison in 1888. Hayes and Harrison were far down in the voting on the opening ballots in those conventions, while Garfield was not thought of by anybody in connection with the candidacy until after a long contest between Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, and other aspirants. Blaine, in 1884, was the only Republican favorite who, failing to carry the convention on the first ballot, won on a subsequent division. He led from the start, and got the nomination on the fourth ballot, and was beaten at the polls. All the omens, therefore, are against Mr. Taft. He is hardly so much of a popular idol as Blaine was, and Blaine's fate when he reached the people was not one that any presidential aspirant should anticipate with satisfaction.

The candidate who can surely carry New York State and as surely win is Governor Hughes.

The Plain Truth.

WHILE the freedom of the press is one of the most essential bulwarks of our institutions, and while the newspapers of the country should not be hampered by petty and unreasonable postal restrictions, yet there is such a thing as excessive license in journalistic utterance. No right-minded person would for a moment sanction speeches or writings that incite to sedition and violence. The firm position taken by the President, looking to the exclusion from the mails of papers that promulgate anarchistic doctrines and urge violation of the laws, is legally fortified by the Attorney-General's opinion, and is eminently sound. The people generally will commend the administration's efforts to prevent the circulation of such sheets as the one lately issued at Paterson, N. J., which advocated murder, arson, and treason. All publications that strive to excite the wicked, the rash, and the ignorant to the commission of crime should be summarily suppressed. If the existing statutes do not enable the authorities to do this, new laws should be passed investing them with ample powers.

THE REPUBLICAN members of the legislature, who have opposed and voted against the anti-race-track gambling bills favored by Governor Hughes, have acted in serious detriment to their party's interests. They have done much to bring about the danger of the loss of the State by the party at the next fall election. In urging these measures Governor Hughes has taken high moral and unassailable constitutional ground. His attitude also shows that he has a keener political sense than that of his opponents. The measures in question are demanded by the awakened moral sentiment of the people and ultimately they are certain to pass. To run counter to the popular feeling on this subject is the maddest kind of politics. The public properly holds the Republican party answerable for the doings of a Legislature in which it has a majority. The defeat of the bills was, as the Citizens' Union of New York has declared, nothing less than a disgrace, and there is danger that this will rebound not only on the individual Republicans concerned, but also on the party as a whole. The good people of the State, regardless of party affiliations, are with the Governor in this fight, and the end is not yet.

OBSERVANT politicians know by experience that in a hot presidential contest it is always the policy of the respective candidates to proclaim long before the date of the convention that they have the nomination already in hand. The well-organized press bureau attending to Secretary Taft's publicity department sends out a weekly bulletin, each one following its predecessor with a more decisive statement that Taft's nomination on the first ballot is assured. But the convention must decide, and we repeat the observation heretofore made in these columns that, as a rule, in a hotly-contested fight, the candidate who leads on the first ballot at a national convention is more apt to lose than to win. In fairness to all the candidates, we have been printing the reasons for their nomination given by their most earnest advocates. We print the closing article of the series in this issue. It presents the claims of Secretary Taft by one of his sincerest friends and most devoted admirers, among newspaper men. There are those who believe that the bitter fight for the presidential nomination is not making for the best interests of the party. A fair and open contest is one of the best evidences of an uncontrolled and independent spirit. If the party has anything to regret after the convention, it will not be because of the struggle for the nomination. It will have reason for regret if the fight is not fair and free and uninfluenced by objectionable considerations. Let the delegates make the good of the party the first consideration, and the candidate, whoever he may be, will have the hearty and united support required to insure a substantial victory.

People Talked About

THROUGH the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt the White House lost one of its most interesting



MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT,
The President's brave daughter,
who ran a fast engine on a
Southern railroad.
Clinedinst.

features, namely, the presence there of a young lady around whom especially centres the friendly interest of the nation. Miss Ethel Roosevelt has not as yet become so prominent in the public eye as was the present Mrs. Longworth. But lately a little incident has brought this daughter of the President to the fore and set the whole country talking pleasantly about her. While Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel were traveling in the South recently, the latter begged of the engineer of their train the privilege of riding on the locomotive. This was readily granted, and she was allowed to handle the throttle while the engine was speeding along. For more than two hours she controlled the pace of the great machine, under the direction of the engineer. Sometimes the speed reached more than seventy miles an hour, but the young lady displayed the utmost nerve and enjoyed her novel position immensely. Her coolness and the quickness with which she learned to control the machinery aroused the admiration of the engineer, who was enthusiastic in her praise. After he had told the story of her feat to his brother engineers, they also were infected with his enthusiasm, and the general feeling was that Miss Ethel was "a chip of the old block," and should be elected an honorary member of the Atlanta lodge of Locomotive Engineers.

IF THE welcome accorded to the Countess Szechenyi (formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt) on her arrival in Budapest is an augury of her future, she will find life in Hungary pleasant and happy. The aristocracy of the Magyar kingdom evinced the most cordial interest in the new accession to their ranks from America. Many of the leading personages in society and public life assembled at the hotel where the count and countess took rooms, in the hope of seeing the "Countess Vanderbilt," as she is now popularly called. Flowers in profusion were sent to her apartments, and there was shown a general desire to make the young bride feel at home in her adopted land.

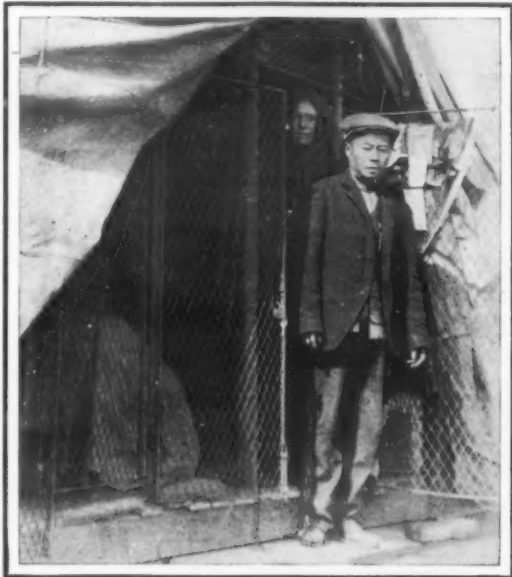
A VERY commendable bequest was the one made by the late Dr. John Ordronaux, of Glen Head, L. I. The doctor left to the trustees of Dartmouth College the sum of \$30,000, as the nucleus of a fund the interest of which is to be distributed among professors of that institution who have served continuously for forty years. Preference is to be given to beneficiaries who are broken in health or have received the smallest salaries. Dr. Ordronaux evidently believed that the educator is worthy of more than his usual wage.

OWING to his serious and long-continued illness, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British premier, was lately obliged to resign. His enforced surrender of office excited universal regret in Great Britain, for he had been one of the ablest and most popular of English statesmen. His career as prime minister was successful beyond expectation, and he retired to private life with a great access of reputation. His successor as head of the Liberal party and of the government is Herbert H. Asquith, heretofore chancellor of the exchequer, who has been an influential member of the Liberal ministry. Mr. Asquith is described as a man of great brain. He is strong, self-confident, and able, and has won his way upward by sheer efficiency and mental force. He has made a good record in the offices he has hitherto held, and there is no doubt that he possesses ability adequate to the great position to which he has just been called. He is not likely, however, to be so popular as was his predecessor. Notwithstanding his shrewdness as a politician, his personality is unattractive, and he antagonizes many of those with whom he comes in contact. It is said, also, that his wife lacks tact both in act and speech, and that she will hardly prove a help to her husband in the premiership. It is expected that in various respects Premier Asquith's public policy will be different from that of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He chose two new men for the ministry and shifted the others about.



HERBERT H. ASQUITH,
Who succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as British
prime minister.

ONE OF the leading figures in the Chinese colony of San Francisco is an American woman who married a Chinaman. She is a sister of Katherine Clemons who married Howard Gould, who is suing her for a divorce. Her name now is Mrs. Sun Yue, and she apparently has affiliated herself thoroughly with the people of her husband's race. Among these she is doing much benevolent and religious work. She has converted to the Catholic faith her husband, whom she once nursed through a severe illness, and



MRS. SUN YUE,
Mrs. Howard Gould's sister with her Chinese husband in their
tent home at San Francisco.—Stellmann.

she has also made many similar conversions among the other Chinese in San Francisco. Her influence among the Celestials is very great. Mrs. Sun Yue has been living with her husband in a camp on an eminence overlooking San Francisco's old Chinatown.

IT WAS said of a mythical river in Lydia, the Pactolus, that one would find that the sands were gold, once the river was discovered. The sculptor Picault has sought to illustrate, in a striking and attractive design in bronze, his conception of the real source of gold. The figure, which is three feet high, represents Industry, the real discoverer of gold in the waters. This masterpiece was presented to Mr. C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, at a banquet in Battle Creek, Mich. The presentation address was done by Tiffany by hand on parchment, mounted in a handsome leather cover, decorated with a silver monogram and corners. The presentation speech was made by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, representing the donors, a long list of prominent national associations and individuals. The following inscription appears on this fine piece of sculpture: "Presented to C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, by his friends and associates, in appreciative recognition of a great and generous personal service to the cause of industrial peace, patriotically conceived, courageously sustained, and successfully executed."



FINE GIFT TO A NOTED BUSINESS MAN.
Sculptor Picault's notable work, "La Source du Pactole," recently
presented to C. W. Post by prominent manufacturers.

ALREADY the presidential campaign has had its formal commencement, the Populist party being the first to put a candidate in the field. The nominee is Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who was nominated by the same party for the vice-presidency in 1896 and for the presidency in 1904. Mr. Watson is thus for the third time tempting defeat on a national ticket, imitating the example of the perennial office-seeker of Nebraska. An effort was made by some of the delegates to the convention to secure the nomination for William Jennings Bryan, but the Populists are indisposed this year to array themselves, as they did in 1896, under the Bryan banner. While the vote of this peculiar organization is not likely to be large, it is sure to have a detrimental influence in some States on the prospects of Mr. Bryan if the latter should be the Democratic standard-bearer. Mr. Watson, although a man of radical and erratic opinions on many public questions, possesses no little ability. He has served in the Legislature, has been a member of Congress, and a newspaper and magazine editor. He is also a writer of books, having produced a history of France and biographies of Napoleon and Jefferson. He is a good public speaker, and is so earnest and zealous that he is likely to make an active campaign. He is probably the best leader now left to his party.



THOMAS E. WATSON,
Recently nominated by the
Populist party for President
of the United States.

IT IS HARD to associate shyness with a royal personage of any age, but the little Princess Mary of Wales is afflicted with that defect. In order to cure her of it, it has been decided that, instead of being educated privately, she shall be sent to school like her two brothers. This is a great departure from the traditions in the case of ladies of the British royal family. Some other members of the royal family, who have been kept too long in seclusion, are said to be painfully shy.

THE REV. JOHN H. COLEMAN, one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers of the Methodist Church, has resigned the presidency of Willamette University, of Salem, Ore., and returned again to the Troy, N. Y., conference. While president of the university, Dr. Coleman raised a \$50,000, debt added three college buildings for housing the schools of music, medicine, and theology, and left the institution in possession of a \$100,000 endowment fund—all of which was done in his short term of six years. He is mentioned as one of the possible bishops who will be elected at the next general conference, which will soon be held in Baltimore. Certainly the Methodist Church could not find a more worthy person on whom to bestow the greatest honor it can give—the election to its board of bishops.

VENEZUELA'S irrepressible dictator, Cipriano Castro, has again caused a sensation in the world. His antics some years ago were so strange and irrational as to irritate several powerful European governments and to almost plunge his country into war with them. Lately he brought his land to the verge of a clash with the United States. American citizens who received concessions from the Venezuelan government and invested millions of dollars in developing the republic's resources have, it is alleged, had their rights trampled upon, to their great loss. These injured Americans have appealed to our government for protection and help, but to the remonstrances of the American minister and of the administration at Washington Castro has made flippant and insulting replies, and has persistently refused to submit the disputed matters to arbitration. Lately our minister to Venezuela, Mr. William W. Russell, reported that an attempt had been made to tamper with official mail destined for American naval officers stationed on a vessel at a port in Venezuela. Castro's government has attempted to belittle the incident, but Minister Russell is about to come to this country to lay the facts in this and in the other troublesome cases before President Roosevelt and his advisers. Mr. Russell has proved himself a capable and faithful representative of our government in trying circumstances, and that he has not succeeded in securing a harmonious settlement is not his fault.



WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
American minister to Venezuela,
who has had a clash with
President Castro.

Desolation and Gloom in Flame-swept Chelsea



MANY HOMES DESTROYED—CENTRE OF THE FIRE-RAVAGED RESIDENTIAL SECTION.



THE PATH OF DESTRUCTION ALONG BROADWAY, CENTRE OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.



BIG OIL TANKS BURNING AND THREATENING TO EXPLODE.



ANXIOUS WORKINGMEN WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO PASS THE GUARD-LINE AND VISIT THEIR RUINED HOMES.



SOLDIERS KEEPING THE CROWD BACK FROM THE BURNED BUILDINGS TO PREVENT LOOTING.



THE HAVOC WROUGHT EAST OF BROADWAY, NEAR CHELSEA SQUARE.



WHERE THE FIREMEN WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR ENGINES BY THE SWIFTLY-SPREADING FLAMES.



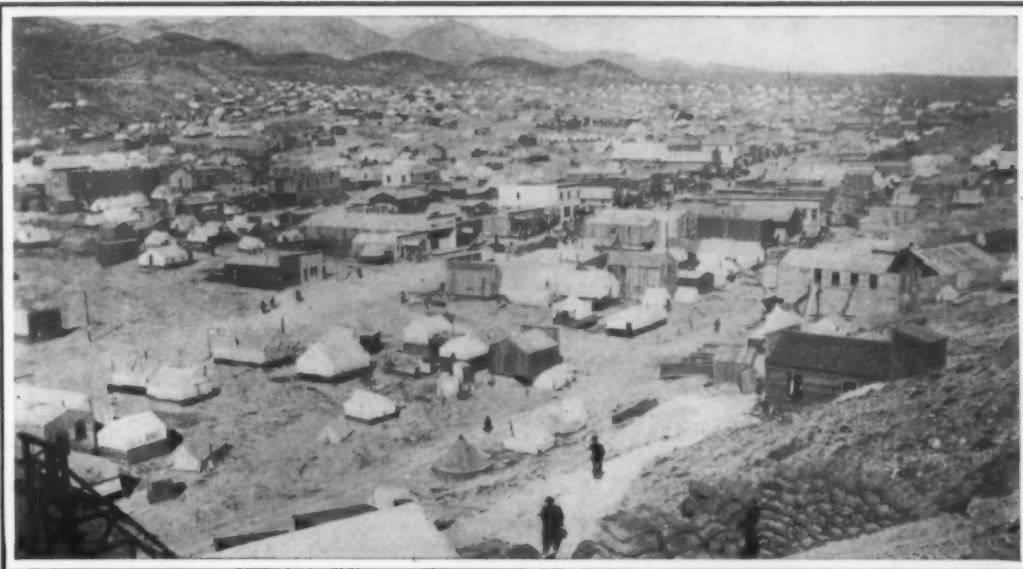
EARLY-MORNING MESS OF UNITED STATES COAST ARTILLERYMEN GUARDING THE RUINS.

Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by H. D. Blauvelt.

News Photo Prize Contest—Mexico Wins the \$10 Prize



HOW TEMPERANCE WON VICTORIES IN ILLINOIS—PARADE OF 3,500 SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DECATUR, WHERE LOCAL OPTION TRIUMPHED.—*Celeste B. Abel, Illinois.*



A WONDERFULLY RICH NEW MINING CAMP—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RAWHIDE, NEV., WITH \$200,000 WORTH OF GOLD ORE (IN THE FOREGROUND) SACKED FOR SHIPMENT.
H. C. Wayland, California.



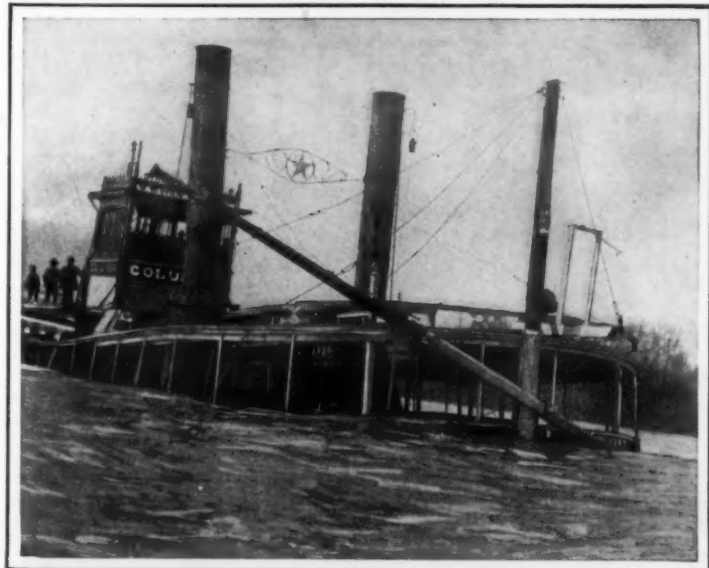
ATTEMPT TO KILL EX-ADJUTANT-GENERAL BULKLEY WELLS, OF COLORADO—HIS BEDROOM AT PANDORA WRECKED BY A BOMB, WHICH HURLED HIM THIRTY FEET, WITHOUT INJURING HIM.—*Joseph E. Byers, Colorado.*



THE ANTI-SALOON WAR IN THE WEST—TWO THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN MARCHING IN THE INTEREST OF TEMPERANCE AT GALESBURG, ILL.
Fred C. Stilson, Illinois.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT CHILAPA, MEX.—RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO AFTER THE SEISMIC SHOCK WHICH WRECKED THE TOWN OF 1,200 INHABITANTS AND, IT WAS FEARED, KILLED 300 PERSONS.—*James Carson, Mexico.*



A STEAMER SUNK IN THE FLOODED OHIO—THE ILL-FATED "COLUMBIA" AFTER HER COLLISION WITH THE LOCK WALL OF DAM NO. 18.
V. P. Ault, West Virginia.



A PECULIAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT—RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN A GRAVEL AND A LOG TRAIN ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD NEAR TROWBRIDGE, MICH.
H. D. McCrae, Canada.

Presidential Candidates, No. 5

WHY SECRETARY TAFT SHOULD BE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

By a Veteran Newspaper Correspondent

FIRST, as to the fitness of Secretary Taft for the position of the highest trust in the gift of the American people. He has been in public life more than twenty years, and has filled each office to which he has been assigned in such a satisfactory manner that he has been called successively to higher positions and greater responsibility when a man of intellect and integrity was needed to perform a great duty for the United States.

Beginning as a judge of an Ohio court, he attracted the attention of Benjamin Harrison, who was a most excellent judge of lawyers and judicial officers. Harrison made him solicitor-general, the second place of importance in the Department of Justice. So satisfactory was Mr. Taft in this position that President Harrison made him a circuit judge—a judicial position second only to the Supreme Court of the United States. While Mr. Taft is criticised by labor organizations for certain decisions he made while a circuit judge, there is yet a widespread belief that he did his duty as he saw it, and, moreover, many people believe that he was absolutely right.

When President McKinley needed a man for the difficult task of organizing a civil government in the Philippine Islands, he chose William H. Taft, taking him from a life position on the Federal bench and from a quiet life, which he enjoyed, and transplanted him to a position of vexation and annoyance, amid new scenes and new conditions. Mr. Taft accepted the position of governor-general of the Philippine Islands as a duty, just as any patriot obeys the call of his country. If he had no other record than that of his administration in the Philippine Islands, he would need nothing more to commend him to the people of the United States as a wise administrator in whose hands could be trusted the government of this country. Clothed with unlimited power in the Philippines, he administered the affairs of that people in such a way as to make him their idol and to leave nothing upon which a vestige of criticism can be made, even by his most bitter enemies, if he has them. Our people have paid comparatively little attention to the Philippine Islands, because they are so far away. Our interest flagged when our soldiers were no longer killed or killing the natives. The great victories of peace, the establishment of a government where dictatorship and anarchy heretofore existed, and the great good already accomplished for 10,000,000 strange people, are all told in the musty tomes of official reports; but our people do not realize the time and patience needed, nor the ability exercised by Mr. Taft to bring about these great results.

From the Philippines he was transferred to the War Department, where his executive ability and his inclination to accomplish results have made him the most prominent figure in the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt. He has continued to govern the Philippines to the extent of having the policies he inaugurated carried out under his direction. Besides that, he had been Secretary of War but a short time before the complications growing out of the Panama Canal thrust a new and great responsibility upon him, and out of the chaotic condition into which that work had fallen he brought order and prospect of success. While Secretary of War he also had a number of diplomatic problems to solve, and handled them with a skill which showed his good judgment. Another duty falling upon Secretary Taft was that of dealing with the Cuban question, which is still far from settlement, although the delicate task of intervention was handled by the secretary in a statesman-like manner and without, thus far, involving the United States in a Cuban war.

If necessary, there is much more in the official life of William H. Taft which could be cited to show that he is capable of performing the duties of President. He has the mental capacity, the education, and experience which fit him for the high office. In every place he has made an impression; in every position he has done his duty. What more is necessary in a public man? What more is needed in a candidate for President? Both questions can be answered in two words—a man. And Mr. Taft is the man. He is a loyal friend, a good companion, a true husband to the woman who bears his name, a son who honors his parents, a father whose children respect and love him. He is a broad-gauge public citizen, a brave and honest gentleman. Not a single expression of this praise can be modified unless to make it stronger. "Take him all in all, he is a man." Do the American people want more?

Not long ago a man who has known all the men in public life for a quarter of a century called upon Secretary Taft, and was with him for half an hour. When he came out of the office of the secretary he remarked: "That man is too honest for a politician. He is too sincere

and straightforward to win. He does not display any cunning or subterfuge. He says what he means and has nothing to conceal. I am afraid they will beat him, because he plays the game with all the cards on the table and none up his sleeve." The man who uttered those words has been accustomed to the old kind of politics. In the present day the very qualities which he said Taft possessed recommend the secretary to the people. Secretary Taft was going to make a speech, and one of his friends learned that he was going to defend the course of the administration in regard to the financial disturbance. "What do you want to dip into this for?" asked the friend. "The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are able to take care of themselves." To which Secretary Taft replied: "In my position as a candidate for President the people have a right to know where I stand. I do not want them to think that I have no views on this subject, or that I am afraid to express them." And he made his speech. That is the kind of a man he is, and that is what makes him a satisfactory candidate.

A legal training and a judicial temperament are good qualities for a presidential aspirant. Both are possessed by Secretary Taft. In all the great work he has done he has never jumped at conclusions or entered upon a course of action without due consideration. He listens to both sides and determines upon his line of policy. When he has reached a conclusion he throws caution to the winds and goes boldly and in a direct manner to accomplish results. He does not hesitate, nor does he resort to devious ways. Direct methods and no concealment have characterized his successful career as a public man.

It has been said that Secretary Taft has always held office and is therefore to be debarred from being a candidate for President. This assertion is too absurd to need an answer more than to ask: How are the people to know that a man will make a good President or is in any manner fitted for the position, unless he has been tried out in other positions of responsibility? The time has not yet arrived when an untied man can be given the office of greatest trust and power. The fact that Mr. Taft has held so many positions and discharged their duties so successfully is an evidence of his ability to meet every emergency and every condition which may arise.

So far there is only one real objection to Secretary Taft raised by those who are opposing his nomination, and that is that he is the candidate of the President. This objection is raised by persons who insist that it is unwarranted dictation on the part of the President, and that Secretary Taft will be a weak candidate because the great power of Federal office-holders has been used in his behalf. It might be well to say in this connection that, while it might have been possible at one stage of the game to have nominated a man without the indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt, it is recognized as a fact that it would be difficult to elect such a candidate. For months it has been conceded that any man nominated for President by the Republicans in the face of opposition by Roosevelt would be in danger of defeat, because of the great popularity of the President and the following he has in the radical element of the Republican party. It is a peculiar fact that the support he has from the national administration constitutes a measure of Mr. Taft's availability.

Those who know Taft have no fear of a "power behind the throne," in the person of Theodore Roosevelt, after he is elected. He is strong enough to mark out and follow his own course of action. That

he approves most of the policies of Roosevelt is true, and no doubt he would endeavor to carry forward such policies; but should changed conditions render it advisable to alter these policies, or drop them, or inaugurate new policies, there is no doubt that Taft would be guided by his own judgment and would act for what he thought were the best interests of the country.

His loyalty to his chief is unquestioned, and he would not remain a member of the President's official family unless he could attest that loyalty on all occasions when in his judgment it was required. If at any time Taft could not honestly declare his loyalty to his chief, he would retire from the Cabinet. This fine sense of honor and integrity is one of his chief characteristics.

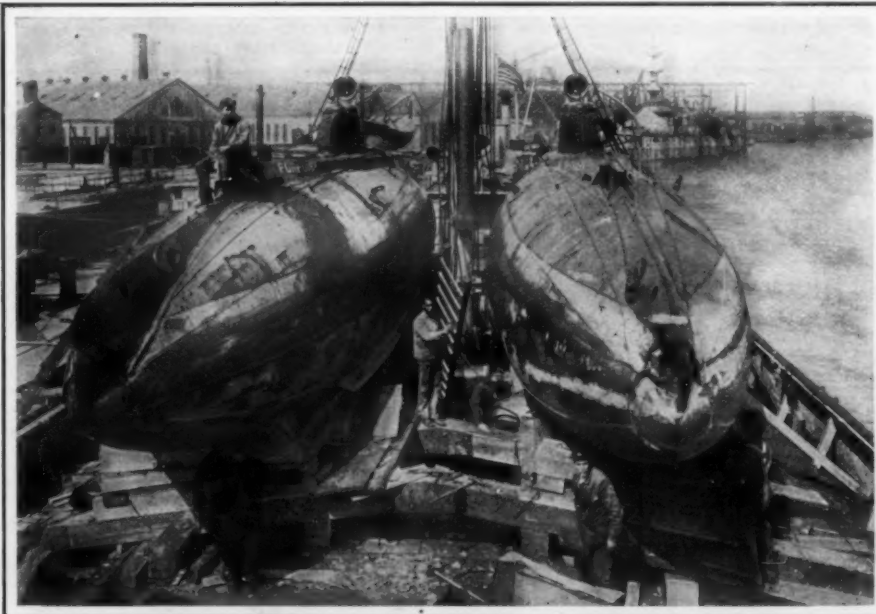
Loyalty to duty is another characteristic which makes William H. Taft one of the best men possible for a presidential candidate. Neither a desire for personal ease nor the prospect of a life of unruffled contentment has tempted him from what seemed to be his bounden duty to his country. While governor-general of the Philippines he was offered a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and, although at one time the position had been the ambition of his life, he felt that his duty required him to remain in the Philippines and carry out the plans he had made to improve the condition of that alien race which the fortunes of war had placed under the care of our government. When a second time the position was offered him, he had undertaken, in addition to the work of carrying out, as Secretary of War, his Philippine policy, the great work of constructing the Panama Canal. He would relinquish neither, and both continue to receive the best thought he is able to give them. Determination to do his duty for the best interest of the country has kept him from what he once regarded as an ideal life—that of a justice of the greatest court of the land.

What also makes Secretary Taft the best man for the Republicans to nominate is the broad-minded humanitarian composition of his nature. While he can be firm and insistent where the welfare of all is required, yet his great heart throbs for the oppressed individual and the poor creature in distress. As Lincoln in his absolute power erred only on the side of mercy, so with Taft in the instances where individuals are suffering and where his government can take no harm. His broad humanity has been shown in dealing with army affairs, where strict military discipline has been sacrificed upon the plea of some heartbroken mother or wife, whose wayward son or husband is an enlisted man in the army and his discharge is desired.

The life of William H. Taft is an open book, with no chapter that he would conceal, no single act he would disavow, and no record he would expunge. If nominated for President, no opponent would have the effrontery to criticise a single act of his private life or charge him with a lack of fidelity or honor in the discharge of any public duty. Possibly there might be men who disagree with him as to conclusions, but none who would impugn his motives. It is quite likely that some of Secretary Taft's acts will be criticised by his opponents, but no one will challenge his honesty and integrity. There will be no accusations against the man, and that in itself is a reason why he should be named. It will mean a campaign of issues and where the personality of the man will not be mentioned, even by his opponents, except in terms of praise.

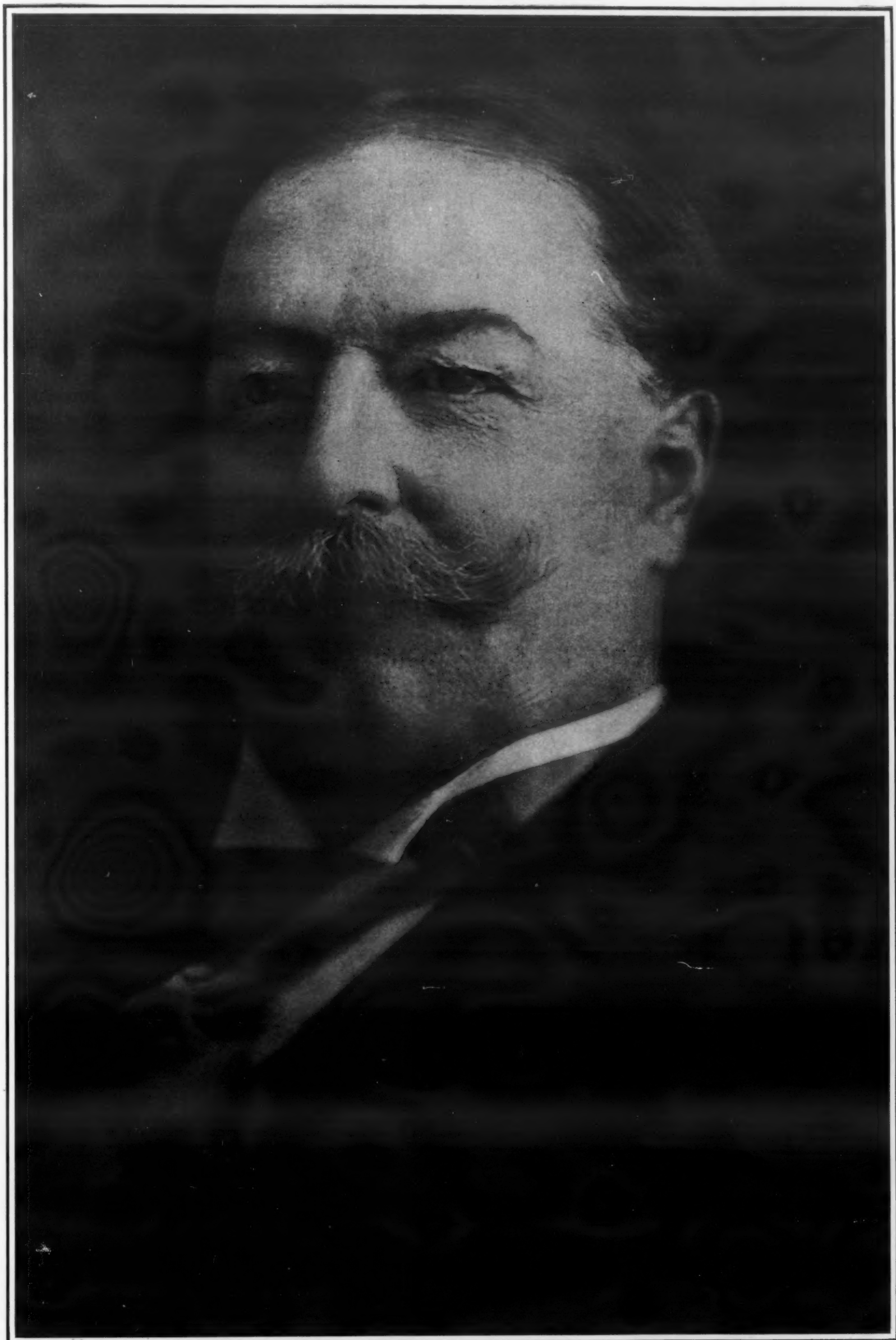
As to Taft's public career, the Republicans can indorse it and support it from the beginning to the end of the campaign. While workingmen have criticised certain judicial opinions of Taft, when he was a Federal judge, it has been shown by a dozen other similar decisions, by as many different judges, that Taft was following the law. The magnificent success of his administration in the Philippines, his grand work in directing the construction of the Panama Canal, the tactful manner in which he has managed affairs in Cuba, his administration of the War Department, and the ability he has displayed in every position he has filled, make a record which the Republicans can heartily indorse.

As a candidate Secretary Taft fills the requirements of the Republican party better than any other man who has been mentioned. He is progressive enough to meet the demand that there shall be no backward steps, and conservative enough to quiet the apprehension of a civil revolution. He has been long enough in public life to become known to the people, and yet he has not been so long in any one position or environment as to become fossilized. He is enough of a statesman to understand the needs of the government, and at the same time has a sufficient knowledge of the country to understand the needs of the people.



SENDING SUBMARINE BOATS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"SHARK" AND "PORPOISE" CRADLED ON THE DECK OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL COLLIER "CAESAR," AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, AND READY FOR THE LONG VOYAGE TO MANILA.—R. Muller.



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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE No. 5.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR. *See opposite page.*

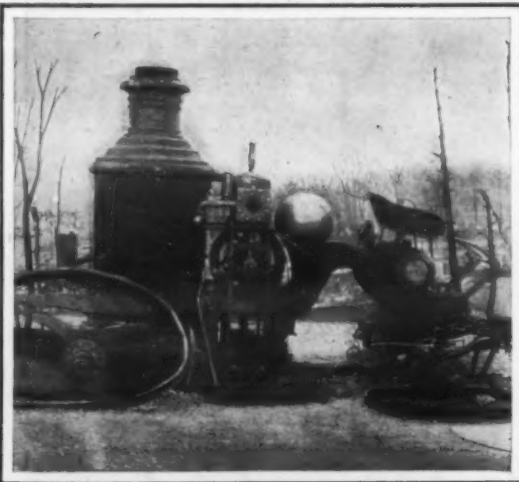
Salient Features of the Destructive Fire in Chelsea, Mass.



RUINS OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND; WRECKED CHELSEA BRIDGE TO EAST BOSTON IN BACK CENTRE; BURNING OIL TANKS IN LEFT BACKGROUND.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF CHELSEA'S HANDSOME CITY HALL, ONE OF MANY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS THAT WERE CONSUMED.



LYNN FIRE ENGINE SWEEPED OVER AND RUINED BY THE FLAMES.



NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND COAST ARTILLERYMEN ON GUARD NEAR THE CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.



A BOSTON ENGINE BADLY DAMAGED BY THE FIRE.



TEMPORARY QUARTERS OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS WHICH RENDERED EFFICIENT AID TO THE INJURED.
H. D. Blauvelt.



FINE MANSIONS IN THE CENTRE OF THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT REDUCED TO SHAPELESS RUINS.—H. D. Blauvelt.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, widely known as an interpreter of Biblical prophecies and a writer on military subjects, at Milford, Conn., April 12th, aged 57.

General Byron M. Cutcheon, distinguished veteran of the Civil War and ex-congressman, at Ypsilanti, Mich., April 12th, aged 72.

Count Andreas Potocki, governor of Galicia, at Lemberg, Austria-Hungary, April 12th, assassinated by a political enemy.

Langdon Smith, war correspondent, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10th, aged 50.

Benjamin F. Stevens, oldest living life-insurance president, for fifty years presi-



NEW YORK REPUBLICANS NAME HUGHES FOR PRESIDENT.

LEADERS OF THE PARTY ATTENDING THE STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK CITY, WHICH INSTRUCTED THE DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO VOTE FOR THE GOVERNOR IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO—STATE CHAIRMAN WOODRUFF (X) OPENING THE CONVENTION.

dent of New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Boston, April 11th, aged 84.

John Vandercook, president and general manager of the United Press Association, at Chicago, April 11th, aged 35.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., and aide-de-camp to King Edward, at Mentone, April 7th, aged 59.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Currie Ewing, United Presbyterian missionary, at Cairo, Egypt, April 6th, aged 77.

Charles Henry Parker, oldest Harvard alumnus, at Boston, April 9th, aged 92.

"Aunt Becky" Young, first woman nurse in the Civil War, at Des Moines, Iowa, April 6th, aged 76.

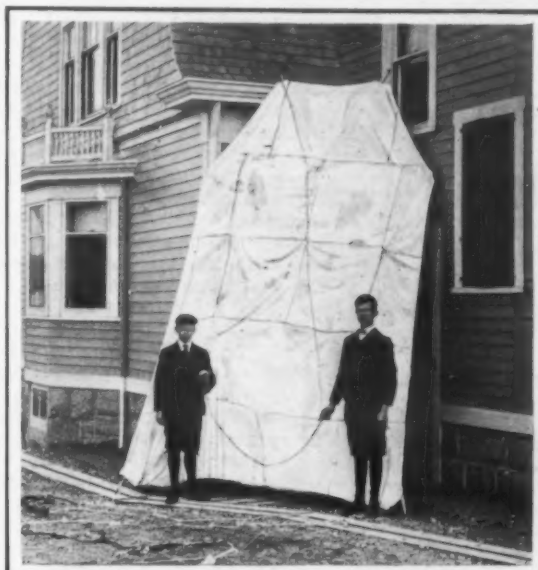
Joseph H. Taylor, frontiersman and author, at Washburn, N. D., April 8th.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

TENNESSEE WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NORTH CAROLINA THE SECOND, AND RHODE ISLAND THE THIRD.



UNCLE SAM FEEDS HIS SOLDIER BOYS WELL—DINING-ROOM AT FORT SLOCUM, NEW YORK.
Philip Andrews, Connecticut.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) GREAT KITE (15 X 8 FEET) MADE AND FLOWN BY TWO WESTERLY (R. I.) BOYS.—*A. R. Stillman, Rhode Island.*



A MILE ABOVE THE SEA—STEEL FRAME WITH REVOLVING DOME OF THE NEW MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, PASADENA, CAL.
Leo G. Haase, California.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A FAMILY WHICH THE PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTED—MR. AND MRS. ZEBULON V. YOUNG, OF MICAVILLE, N. C., AND THEIR FIFTEEN CHILDREN.
Charles J. Harkrader, Tennessee.



A BASKETFUL OF LIVE-STOCK.
Mrs. W. Durrant, New Jersey.



"WATCH FOR THE BIRDIE, DOGGIE."
Mrs. C. Landshof, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) PLUM TREES IN LEAF AT RALEIGH, N. C., COVERED WITH SNOW BY A SUDDEN STORM.—*Isabel B. Busbee, North Carolina.*



A FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE.
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



FIRST WARM DAY OF SPRING IN THE PARK.
William Herbert, Delaware.

What Notable Men Are Saying

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR THE NEGRO.

By Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

SUPPOSE an individual goes out from Tuskegee and goes into stock-raising—goes into the raising of mules. Did one ever see a mule anywhere in the South that could not find somebody to buy him? Never. There is a great chance for a young man with ambition, with independent thinking, with energy, to go into this industry, and soon grow independent. In every large city of the South there is an opportunity for truck gardening. Near every large city there is a chance for the young man who will thoroughly master that industry. He will soon grow independent and useful and be the "boss" of his surroundings—dependent upon no one. Turnips, cabbages—all of



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal of Tuskegee
Institute.

those things will respond as quickly to the negro's touch as they respond to the touch of a white hand. That is what Italians, Germans—foreigners of every description, of every name—are coming to this country and doing; and the young black man must wake up and understand that there is a chance, an opportunity, in all these respects for him. In the matter of growing fruit and berries there is an opportunity not only for young men, but there is an equal opportunity for young women. There is an opportunity for persons to grow prosperous in dairying. The great thing to remember is that there is no drawing of the color line. There is more in life than cows and pigs, chickens and poultry, and all that, but we have got to get these things and turn these things into music, into education, into high moral living. The race or the individual that goes deepest into the earth and gets most out of these riches, whether in the form of cotton or cows, pigs or chickens, or in any other commodity, and throws them upon the markets of the world, and then takes the results of these riches and centres them in education, religion, and high, moral, upright living—that is the individual that in the highest degree and in the most practical manner is obeying the commands of his Creator.

AN ISLE OF EXILE FOR ANARCHISTS.

By Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of New York.

THE SPIRIT of lawlessness is again abroad in the land. Our country, unfortunately, is maintaining its undesirable reputation of being one of the most lawless countries claiming the honors of civilization. The pulpit and the press should join in rebuking existing tendencies and in creating humaner and diviner ideals of conduct and character. Anarchists of the Berkman and Emma Goldman type should be banished to an island far from any shore and containing no inhabitants but themselves. It is certain that a brief experience of the actual practice of their theories would make them glad enough to return to the civilization which they now denounce and attempt to destroy.

SOUND COUNSEL TO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

By Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives.

BE PRACTICAL; be patriotic; have integrity; have courage; but, above all, be practical. Don't be specialists; don't attempt to roost by yourselves. Don't be satisfied to stand off and draw your garments about you, saying, "I am holier than thou," because people of that type are seldom practical. Once in a great while, perhaps in a generation or two, there may be a

few of such that are practical. But the world produces not many John the Baptists to cry with a great voice in the wilderness. I say be practical, because the race must make progress step by step. It will never, in my judgment, be perfect until human nature has changed; but we can grow toward perfection, and are growing better day by day. This is government by the people, and that means for all the people—those who agree with us and those who disagree, those who are organized and those who are unorganized. We cannot all agree. There never were two men who agreed in everything. Unite with some party. It may not be perfect, but try to make it better and better as you progress.

THE DANGER LINE IN RAILROAD REGULATION.

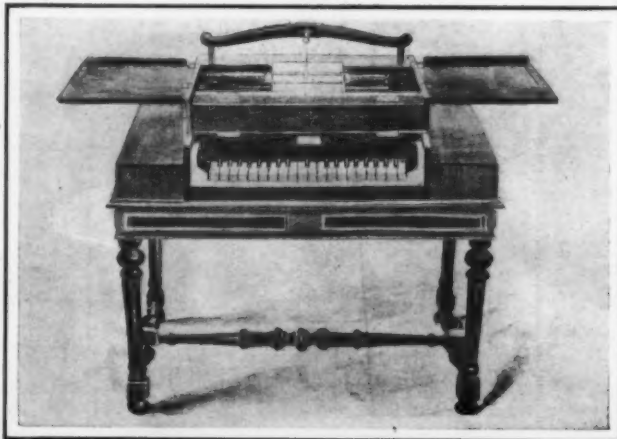
By President Mather, of the Block Island Railroad.

WE STAND in peril of making mistakes if the issue in the coming campaign is to be which party will go furthest in restraining the freedom and restricting the revenues of the railroads. To those regulations which seek to place under control of officers of the government the administration of internal affairs of the railroads, every one interested not only in their prosperity, but in the prosperity and safety of the country, should protest. I do not include in this condemnation those regulations effectively designed to protect the safety of travelers and of employees, or to secure to the latter fair compensation for injuries suffered through the negligence of their employers. In these questions the public has a direct interest which it may rightly safeguard. But when, under guise of accomplishing these public purposes, the government takes hold of the operation of the railroads in such a way as to intrude its authority between the authority of the employer and the obedience of the employé, it takes a step not only unjust to the railroads, but unsafe both to the traveling and shipping public and to the State.

CARNEGIE'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

By Andrew Carnegie.

AN OLD motto says, "Obey orders if you break owners," but that is a foolish precept for a young man to-day if he wishes to get on. If you see your employer doing a foolish thing, tell him so. Don't be afraid. Of course he may be a bit cross at first, but stick to your guns, and from that time you will be a marked man in his sight. If he does not promote you, look around for a man who is making millions and promoting his employees. Do not be afraid of the future or of the republic. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it is a young man's own fault if he does not get on. All honor wounds are self-inflicted. Remember that nothing on earth can cheat you out of an honorable career unless you cheat yourself. Don't do it.



THE ORIGINAL TYPEWRITER, THE FRANCIS "WRITING MACHINE"—
A WONDER IN ITS DAY.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING.

By United States Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

THE REPUBLIC of the United States is in no danger of ruin in a business or in any other way. The resources of the country are greater than they ever were before. The energy of the people, if it is not paralyzed by too much substitution of government for individual effort, if it is left to march along the old roads which it followed from the days of small things to the present days of greatness—the road of independence, the road of individual enterprise, of determination to succeed in the battle of life—will assert itself. Let those old American habits continue to dominate in the United States and tread the doctrines of socialism under foot. The wealth of the world is here in our soil, in our mines, in our factories. This decline of values is but a passing ripple on the surface of the great sea of American life and action, and all we need to do is first to try to prevent a recurrence of that alarm which so paralyzed business last autumn, then to aid in the restoration of public confidence, and lastly to perfect a banking system worthy of our time and country. I believe that the Aldrich currency bill will tend strongly in this direction and serve our initial and immediate purpose. I believe it will bring back in a large measure the confidence which has been impaired and help to set the great car of American business moving once more upon the pathway of triumphal progress which it has followed for more than a century.



HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senator from Massachusetts.—Copyright by Clinedinst.

USEFUL FUNCTIONS OF SPECULATION.

By Professor E. W. Kemmerer, of Cornell.

EXCHANGES are big insurance companies, in which every member of society is a member and the speculators are the managers. They assume great risks and their position requires ability, and, therefore, society must pay them highly. Although there is undoubtedly evil in dishonest manipulation, it is more than overbalanced by the good which speculation brings to society in the form of this insurance. In obtaining advance information as to the condition of crops and the political conditions, the speculators are able to keep prices firm and to prevent sudden fluctuations, and thereby are insuring society against a sudden drop or swift changes.

ARE THERE DANGERS IN THRIFT?

By Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago.

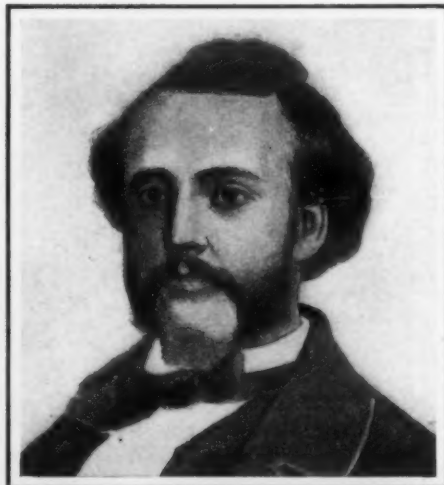
WE MUST correlate saving and spending. We must learn to spend and educate ourselves as we go along. The workman who works hard six days in the week doesn't know how to enjoy himself. The half holiday each week is educating the workman to a higher standard of living. Thrift leads often to a life that is not admirable. The conditions of the early dwellers in New England made the splendid qualities of Puritanism, but they also created qualities which were a menace to society, and the Puritan conscience was one of them. Too much saving is for the individual advantage, but for the public disadvantage. If all the people put their money away, investments would be of no account. Thrift may lead to niggardliness, and there is a constant danger. It eats into the character. Even beginning with saving for the family, it ends in neglecting the family to save. We must have something, but it is a constant danger.



SUMMER LODGES OF THE UMPQUA INDIANS, IN OREGON, A TRIBE
THAT HAS ALMOST VANISHED.

PICTURES WHICH PLEASED THE PUBLIC FIFTY YEARS AGO.

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SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, INVENTOR OF THE FIRST
SUCCESSFUL "WRITING MACHINE."

Strange Yarns Spun by Florida Fishermen

By Harriet Quimby

THE SUN was just up. A little party of anglers finished their breakfast and hurried down to the *Baracutta*, the splendid pleasure craft of former United States Senator Camden, of West Virginia, who for twenty-three years has spent his winters trying to break the amateur fisherman's record in Florida waters.

"How about the weather, captain?" inquired the Senator, who carried his pet tackle, as did most of the others in the party.

"Wind from de souf blows bait in de fish's mouf," quoted the captain, from a favorite saying of the reef darkies; "and from all indications we are going to have a strong blow from that direction."

Disposing themselves in various attitudes of comfort around the deck were the Senator, a retired doctor, a hotel manager, an author, and one tenderfoot, as the tourist innocent of fishing experiences is dubbed. The yacht's captain was regarded by all as an authority, for he was the champion harpoonist of Florida.

Backing from the Royal Palm docks at the mouth of the Miami River and steaming briskly into the channel, the *Baracutta* headed for the fishing banks off the edge of the Gulf Stream, twelve miles distant.

"King-fish, captain?" inquired one of the men.

"No; a black whale just about fits my idea of sport to-day," drawled the captain, who winked one eye, for black whales are about as numerous in Southern waters as birds of paradise are in a pine forest.

"Think I'll take a try at old Pete," remarked the Senator, biting off a piece of his favorite navy plug and preparing to enjoy himself. "Old Pete's everywhere—just as liable to hook him one place as another. What! Never heard of him? Why, he's a fish, a grouper—biggest ever seen 'round here. Must weigh at least a hundred and twenty, and that's quite some for a grouper, for a forty-pounder is considered a good size. I've fished for Pete for years, and hanged if he ain't swallowed more hooks for me than any other whole school of fish. He's an old stager—way off in the early seventies the keeper of the Fowey Rocks lighthouse adopted him for a pet. For twelve years Pete was alone, and never a fish in sight, unless maybe a shark now and then. Pete just nosed 'round, gobbling up fish until they began to scent him and clear the way. He never shied at a hook—he relishes steel. Dangle a bait at him, and he snaps it quicker than you can say Jack Robinson; and when he finds that he has drawn a blank, down he goes and just winds his tail around a rock, forming a brace that a team of mules could pull at without budging. After a second the bait, hook, and a slice of line are gone, and the fisherman looks down and cusses. Every fisherman in these parts has had a try at Pete. One day Pete appeared for his breakfast at the lighthouse, accompanied by a wife. She was almost as big as Pete, and as foxy, too. In a little while a lot of little groupers swam with Pete and his old lady. He trained all his children to gobble hooks and break lines."

"Ever harpoon a porpoise?" asked the captain, as he indicated with a nod a number of black objects off the cape, alternately rolling and disappearing. "Fastest fish in the water, and the strongest fish known for their size. Ever hear of a porpoise funeral? I haven't seen one myself, but I've heard of one, and I have seen something very similar on the part of porpoises, so I do not doubt that they try to take care of their sick and dead. At Palm Beach this winter a couple of fishermen had gone down to the long pier early to try their luck. Before they had gone very far they saw half a dozen porpoises tumbling about in the shallows. The porpoises seemed to be nosing something, pushing and rolling it with the waves. They had to work mighty hard, but an unusually high wave helped them finally to land the object on the sand. Then the porpoises made off. Their purpose had been to help an injured companion to shallow water, where it could rest without being drowned, for it was too weak from a recent harpooning to swim or to come up for air if it lay on the bottom. I've heard it said that porpoises will do the same service for any sick fish, or would help an injured man. They are really friends to everything, except where food is concerned. The fishermen kill porpoises because they are so destructive. During the king mackerel season one porpoise will kill more fish in a month than ten men could in five seasons. They never take a hook, and the only way to catch one is to grain him. In endurance the porpoise has shark and swordfish beaten to death. Harpoon one in the morning, and he will pull a small boat all day and be fresh in the evening."

"There's a curious thing about fish," remarked the Senator—"how they disappear and appear again for no reason, apparently. Some days the fishing banks are filled with millions of 'em, and perhaps the next day, which is quite as perfect a fishing day from man's point of view, there isn't a fish within miles of the

banks. Sometimes I think the inhabitants of the ocean are governed by laws and customs, as are inhabitants of the land. Take king-fish, for instance—they come in December and remain until April. Where do they come from and where do they go to, and, above all, why do they come? King-fish of the exact species found here are found nowhere else in the world. Another curious thing about king mackerel is that all the little ones school together, and all the big ones are on another bank, never less than ten miles away, and often much farther. When a fisherman experienced in these waters catches a small king, he immediately pulls anchor, because he knows that there are only little fellows there. Perhaps the fish realize that they are cannibals, and for the preservation of their species they live in different sections."

"Whatever the law may be, the survival of the fittest is supreme, according to my experience with fish," remarked the doctor, who had been listening attentively. "I'll never forget the time I went out in a storm for baracutta, because I wanted a specimen to complete my collection. The captain was game, and, to my surprise, my aunt, who is over fifty, decided to go along. So we started—my aunt lashed to a deck chair, Uriah the guide, myself, and the captain. The voyage progressed splendidly until we were off the cape, when the vessel began to roll, and it was all we could do to keep it right side up. I had my twenty-ounce rod and six hundred feet of twenty-one-ply line, and my hook was baited in my own way, too, and I was looking forward to great sport. Yes, mullet," replied the doctor to an inquiry. "The only way to bait 'em is to make an incision in the abdomen, pass the hook down through the mouth through the incision, turn, and carry back so that the point of the hook just penetrates the back. Sew your mullet up, attach to your line, and you will have a bait that any fish will gobble without looking twice. If a fish ever strikes that kind of a bait he is hooked, and either you'll land him or he will break your line."

"We were plowing along, the captain keeping close to the wheel till we rounded the cape, and Uriah and I hanging over the rail with lines, getting anxious to start business. A half-hour of waiting, and not even a strike; then there actually came up on deck three fish on one hook at the same time. Fact—and this is how it happened. The mullet bait was taken by a mackerel; the mackerel was nabbed by a baracutta, which swallowed him whole; and while I was doing my prettiest to pull in the baracutta, that fought like a tiger, a shark snapped the baracutta in two, and all that we had when we finally pulled in was the mullet, the mackerel, and a half of

a baracutta. We were now over an old wreck, and fish were biting by wholesale. Aunt, too, was fishing, and so was the captain. Strike after strike did we get, and nothing but a half of a fish could be brought in. As soon as one was hooked, something would take half of him, or all except the head."

"Soon the captain came to the stern and pointed to a school of sharks trailing the yacht. Suddenly he called out, 'Great Caesar's ghost! There's the granddaddy of them all. Let's get 'im!' and he rushed for the shark hook, attached to a chain and a rope the size of a bell cord, and, baiting it with a large baracutta, cast it toward the shark. He had it in a second—sharks never refuse bait, and sometimes they will grab an unbaited hook. He was the biggest fellow I've ever seen. The captain and Uriah were busy holding the rope, and when the shark began his rushes I took a hand, and the three of us laughingly called out to aunt to help, too. Thinking we were serious, she dropped her rod and grabbed the rope, which in some way made a half hitch 'round her hand. The captain, dropping his hold for a second, rushed for his grains, thinking to harpoon the fish, and leaving Uriah and me holding the rope, which whirled through our hands so fast that it cut our canvas mittens. Involuntarily I let go, and Uriah did the same, leaving aunt holding on for dear life. Like a flash she was off her feet and being snaked out under the brass rail in tow of the shark. Uriah grabbed her, the captain rushed back and piled on top of Uriah, and I in my excitement piled on top of them all; and still the shark plunged along with the strength of a steam engine. Aunt was beginning to get faint, but how to relieve her none of us could tell, for we dared not leave the rope; and but for the greediness of another shark there would have been some sort of a tragedy soon. The bait that attracted our shark was so large that half of it stuck out of the shark's mouth, and the other shark, biting at it, snapped the line and we were free."

"About the most curious thing I've seen in these waters," began the author, "was a fight between a shark and a ray. We were out in a small dingy one day, fishing for grouper. A ray is only a big bat, seven feet across the wings, and weighing several hundred pounds, and with a tail about twelve or fifteen feet long, like a small whalebone whip. The fish is called the whiptail ray, clam crusher, and sea bat. It is the most restless fish in the sea—I've never seen one quiet for a second. Its great wings wave to and fro constantly. We were intent upon our lines, when a ripple in the water a few yards to our rear denoted something unusual going on. Soon a large ray leaped from the water, flapping its wings excitedly and crashing into the water again like a ton of brick. When the waves had subsided a little we noticed the dorsal fin of a shark cutting through the water in fast pursuit, and quickly the ray was in the air again. Never have I seen a more beautiful fish than it appeared, with its bright black and white spotted skin, flashing in the sun like some majestic bird. The guide hurled his grains at the shark, declaring that the game was not a fair one and that the shark had all the advantage. He hit the shark square on the spine and stunned him, and the ray disappeared, while we sent a finishing bullet into the shark."

"Speaking of sharks," said the captain, "that old question of sharks attacking men is still unsettled. Some time ago a millionaire up North offered a reward of several thousand dollars for positive proof that a shark would attack a live human being in the water, and the money is still unclaimed. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that sharks do attack live men. In Nassau the natives are far more afraid of the baracutta than of sharks, and missing limbs are usually credited to that fish's long, dog-like teeth. But I've a wooden leg that was found in a shark, although the man may have been dead before he was eaten. He fell overboard while fishing in a dingy. A year later a shark was caught and cut open, and the wooden leg belonging to the drowned man was taken from his stomach."

"Two fishermen were setting gill nets in Punta Gorda," said the doctor. "I was there for tarpon, and I saw a beauty breaking—and when I noticed that he was rapidly heading for the shallows, I knew that nothing but a shark could drive a silver king toward shore. Rowing toward him, we soon detected the telltale fin of the shark; and the tarpon, an immense one, weighing a hundred pounds at least, in his endeavor to get away, jumped blindly into the middle of the boat with the fishermen, breaking the boat in two and sending the men sprawling into the water. Only one of them ever came up. The shark in this instance certainly did take the man."

A Florida Fisherman's Song.

Y-O-HO, yo-ho, and away we go,
Away o'er Biscayne Bay,
With a larboard side and a starboard side,
And off at the break of day!

We trimmed our craft both fore and aft,
And sped on the flowing tide;
With a jolly crew and mountain dew
We cast all cares aside.

Our boat did laugh at the briny chaff,
A gallant craft was she;
A school of porpoise passed us by
A-swimming lustily.

A leopard shark played tag with our bark,
A sea-cow chewed her hay
On a limestone rock, a crocodile croaked
"Three cheers for Biscayne Bay!"

A flying fish flew 'midst our merry crew,
A dog-fish barked with glee
As he chewed the tail of a youthful whale,
And growled at a stingaree.

ROY ROYNTON.



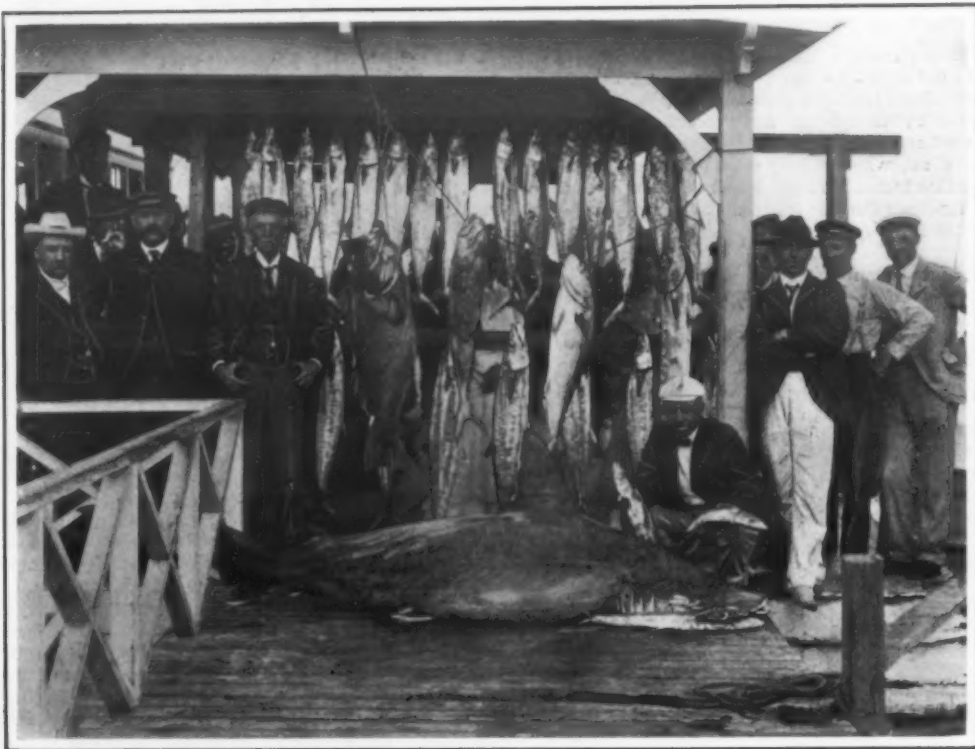
AMERICA'S FIRST ENDOWED PLAYHOUSE.

THE "NEW THEATRE" (COST, APPROXIMATELY \$1,250,000), IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION AT CENTRAL PARK WEST AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK, AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

Carrere & Hastings, architects.

Harriet Quimby

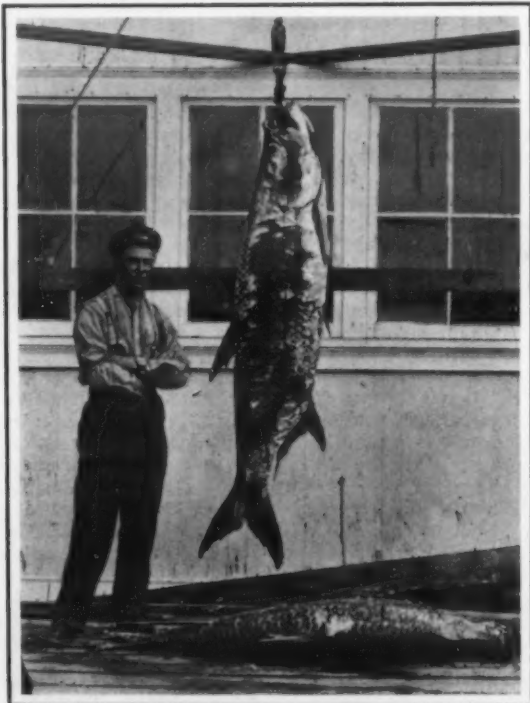
Wonderful Catches of Fish in Florida's Waters



PROUD FISHERMEN DISPLAYING THEIR DAY'S CATCH, INCLUDING A LARGE PORPOISE.



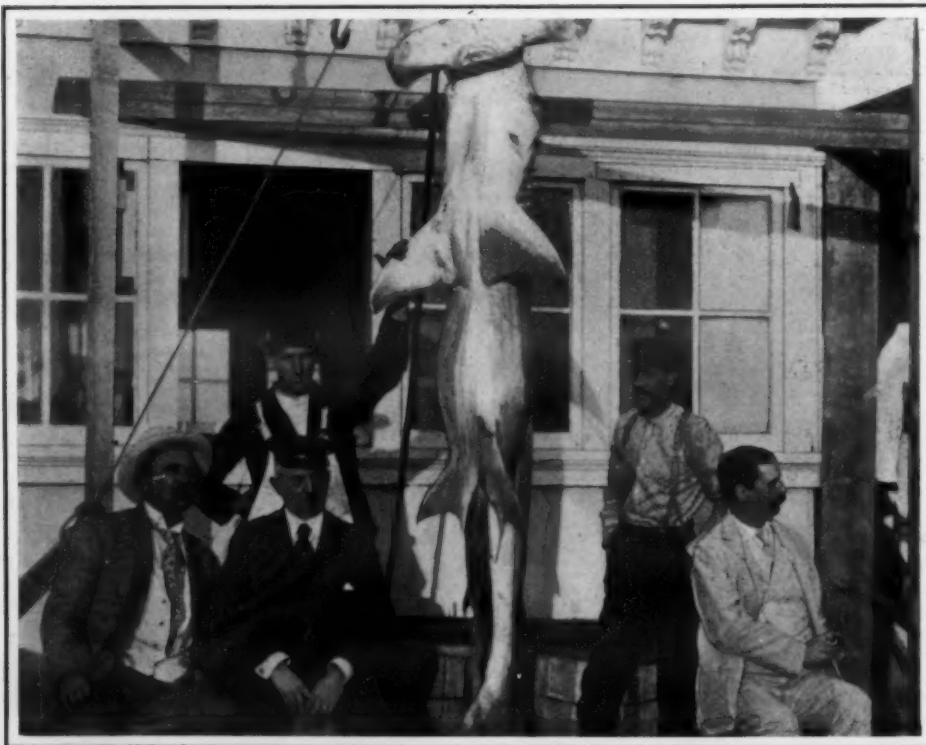
LEOPARD, OR MAN-EATING, SHARK, NEARLY SIXTEEN FEET LONG, CAUGHT ON A HOOK IN BISCAYNE BAY.



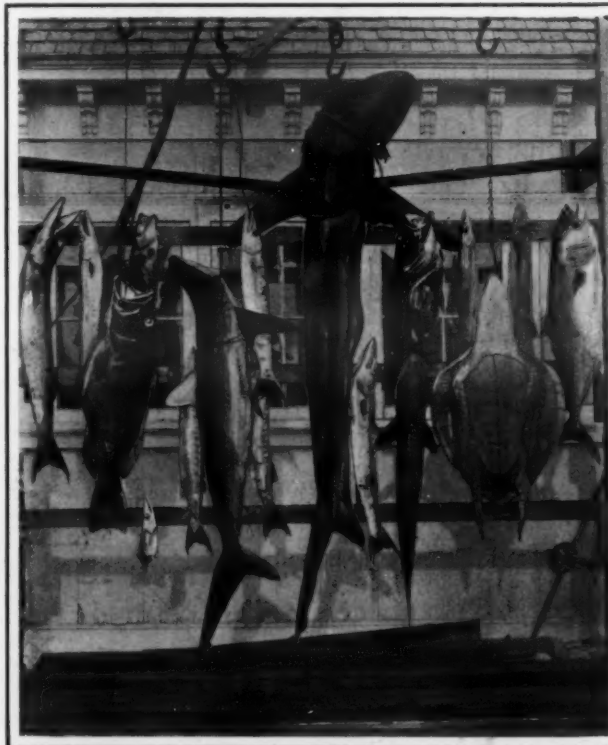
SIX-FOOT TARPON WHICH WAS LANDED WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF A GAFF.



FISHING-BOATS AT MIAMI LANDING SCORES OF KING MACKEREL CAUGHT BY WINTER VISITORS.



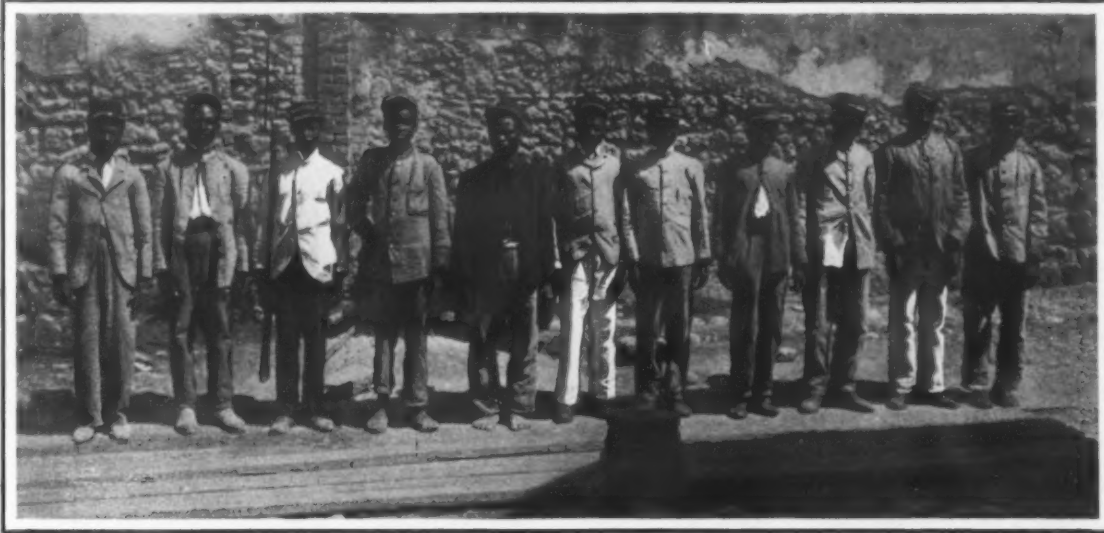
CAPTURED HAMMERHEAD SHARK WITH A PILOT-FISH CLINGING TO THE LOWER PART OF ITS BODY.



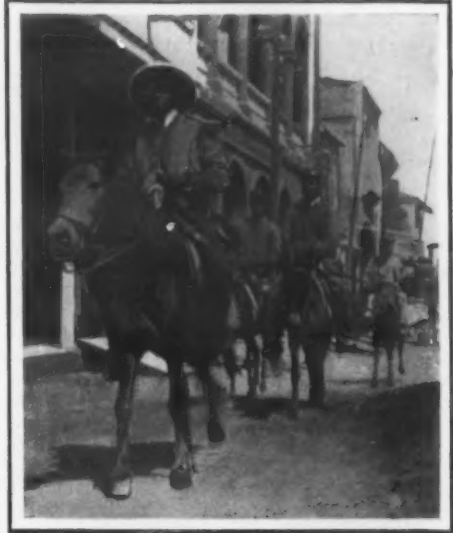
SHARKS AND TURTLES CAUGHT FROM SENATOR CAMDEN'S YACHT BY CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMPSON, FLORIDA'S CHAMPION HARPOONIST.

Photographs by Chamberlain. See page 395.

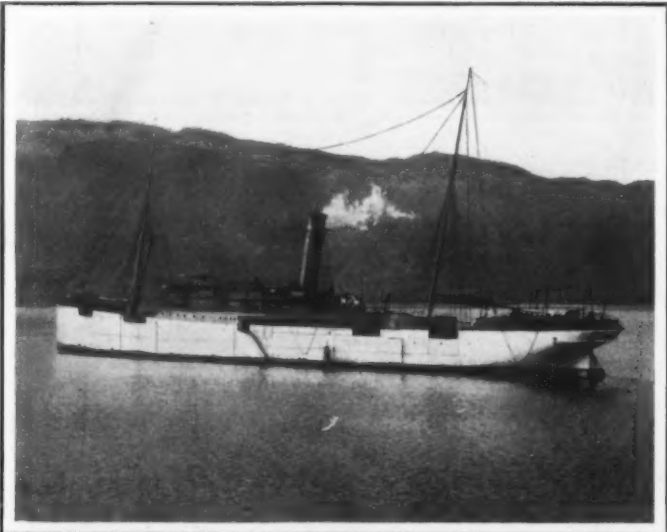
Turmoil and Excitement in Faction-cursed Haiti



HAITIAN SOLDIERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE EXECUTION OF REVOLUTIONISTS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.



OFFICERS OF THE ARMY LEAVING PORT-AU-PRINCE TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.



"LA CROYANT," THE LARGEST OF THE TWO BATTLESHIPS COMPOSING THE HAITIAN NAVY.



HAITI'S RUINED MERCHANT MARINE, MOORED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.



CROWDS IN THE MARKET PLACE OF AUX CAYES AWAITING NEWS OF EXECUTIONS AT THE CAPITAL.



EXCITED THRONGS AT JACMEL WHEN FOREIGN WARSHIPS WERE SIGHTED.



OFFICE OF THE PORT-AU-PRINCE CUSTOM-HOUSE.



RESIDENTS OF PORT-AU-PRINCE GAZING AT FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Uncle Sam Offers Farms to Thousands of Homeseekers

By C. J. Blanchard, of the United States Reclamation Service

ON MAY 1st approximately 2,300 farms, containing from forty to one hundred and sixty acres each, will be offered homeseekers by the government. Several millions of dollars have been expended in constructing masonry dams across great rivers and in excavating hundreds of miles of canals to carry water to the farms. These lands are in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska, and they offer fine opportunities to landless men seeking homes of their own. The terms on which the lands can be secured vary with the different projects. If the thousands of inquiries addressed to the reclamation service at Washington, D. C., can be accepted as any indication, the West will be the Mecca for hundreds of homeseekers this spring. Many other projects of the government which are ready for irrigation contain large areas of land for sale by private owners, who are under agreement to dispose of their holdings.

By the terms of the reclamation law no farm will contain more than one hundred and sixty acres. Every settler must reside upon the land, and must cultivate it for five years before he can secure a patent. The homestead rights of soldiers and sailors are not abridged by the reclamation act. Homeseekers should have money. While there are opportunities to secure work, the settler with money and equipment will be able more quickly to get his land in condition for irrigation. A knowledge of irrigation is not absolutely essential. The government will have a practical farmer on each project to advise newcomers. On several projects there are demonstration farms. During portions of the year the government will give employment to settlers in constructing canals and building roads. A description of each project follows:

Sun River Project, Montana.—The lands under this project are located west of the centre of Montana, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and near Great Falls, one of the largest cities in the State. The Sun River valley is about seventy miles long, from one to five miles wide, and a large part of it is already in cultivation. A compact body of 17,000 acres, or 250 farms, known as the Fort Shaw unit, will be ready for settlement on May 5th. The soil is a warm, sandy loam. There is no sage-brush. The vegetation, except along the river, is buffalo grass, gramma, and wheat grass, locally known as "blue joint." A settler can grow a paying crop on this land without breaking the sod as soon as irrigation has been applied. The climate is healthful. This region has a much greater number of days of sunshine than the Eastern States. The days in summer are long. In the harvest time it is always dry weather.

The plan here is to apportion forty acres of irrigable land and one hundred and twenty acres of land above the canal to each farmer. On the dry land the settler will have his pastures, his buildings, corrals, stockyards, etc. He will make his homestead filing in the usual way, paying only filing fees for the land, and a payment of the first year's cost of water-right and maintenance, which will probably be about \$3.50 per acre. A unique feature of this project is the establishment of model rural settlements every six miles. There will be about twenty of these, and they will provide grounds for school-houses and churches, stores, etc., and a number of town lots, varying from half an acre to five acres each, for villagers. No farm will be more than three miles from a village. The market for farm products is Great Falls, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, who are employed on railroads, and in manufacturing industries.

Huntley Project, Montana.—Twelve miles east of Billings, in southern Montana, is the Huntley project, embracing 30,000 acres of very level land with a soil of great fertility. Two transcontinental lines traverse this tract—the Northern Pacific and the C. B. and Q. railroads. As these lands are a part of the ceded strip of the Crow Indian reservation, settlers will be required to pay four dollars per acre to the Indians, one dollar at the time of entry and seventy-five cents annually for four years. In addition to this, the govern-

ment will charge the settler the cost of building the irrigation works, thirty dollars per acre, payable three dollars per acre per annum for ten years. The first payment of four dollars and sixty cents per acre will become due when the land is filed upon.

The general elevation of this part of Montana is 3,000 feet above sea level, its climate is delightful, and the soil produces abundant crops when properly watered. Cereals and alfalfa are the principal products, although apples, small fruits, and garden vegetables do well. The farm units vary from forty to eighty acres, and average forty acres of irrigable land. Irrigable land in this section is worth from seventy-five to two hundred dollars per acre. There are eight towns on the project at intervals of about five miles, along the lines of railroad, and no farm is more than three miles from a shipping point.

Truckee-Carson Project, Nevada.—The first unit of 50,000 acres on this project, which was opened to settlement two years ago, has all been filed on. The second unit is now ready for settlement, and contains 1,000 eighty-acre farms. In addition to the small filing fee, each settler will be required to pay three dollars per acre annually for ten years, without interest on deferred payments. The annual maintenance fee of forty cents per acre is charged in addition. The first payment of three dollars and forty-six cents per acre must be made at the time of filing on the land. Entrymen have six months from that time to establish a residence, after which they must live on the land and cultivate it for five years before a patent is issued.

The climate is healthful and mild. Its elevation is 4,000 feet above sea level. The valley will produce every variety of crop grown in the north temperate zone—three crops of alfalfa each year, yielding five to seven tons per acre, wheat thirty-five bushels, barley fifty bushels, and oats seventy-five bushels. Experiments show that corn will yield thirty to sixty bushels per acre. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and cherries do well, and all fruit is finely flavored and sound. Potatoes yield from three hundred to four hundred bushels per acre, and the demand exceeds the supply. The present price is thirty dollars per ton. Hog raising will yet become an important industry.

All of the products of the valley find a ready market at home and in mining camps. Farmers are receiving higher prices for their produce than in any other State of the West. Railroads penetrate the heart of the valley. Churches and schools are springing up all through the valley. The new State university is at Reno, and just across the mountains are two famous universities—the Leland Stanford, Jr., and the University of California.

Belle Fourche Project, South Dakota.—Lying just north and northeast of the Black Hills is the Belle Fourche project, designed to irrigate about 100,000

acres of land. Twelve thousand acres of this land will receive water this year, a small portion of which is still subject to entry. The climate is delightful and the soil free from alkali and exceedingly fertile. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and small fruits do well, and potatoes can be raised on the south side of the river. The main crop, however, will be alfalfa and native hay, which is in great demand for winter feed for cattle and sheep. All the fruits and vegetables raised can be sold at mining camps. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes through Belle Fourche, one of the largest shipping points for livestock in the United States. The farm unit under this project is eighty acres, except in the vicinity of the towns, where it is forty acres. Settlers are required to pay a building charge of thirty dollars per acre in not less than five nor more than ten annual installments, and, in addition to this, an annual fee of forty cents per acre will be charged for maintenance.

Shoshone Project, Wyoming.—Thirteen thousand acres, lying about seventy-five miles east of the Yellowstone National Park, in northern Wyoming, will receive water this year under the Shoshone project. The soil is productive and the climate dry and delightful. Hay, wheat, oats, barley, and the hardier vegetables can be produced abundantly when water is applied. The land is traversed by the C. B. and Q. Railroad. There is prospect of the early erection of a sugar factory on this tract, as sugar beets do well here. The farm units are eighty acres, and the building charge forty-five dollars per acre. In addition, there will be an annual maintenance fee of one dollar per acre. One-tenth of the building charge and one year's annual maintenance and operation fee, or \$5.50 per acre, will be due at the time of filing.

Umatilla Project, Oregon.—Seven thousand acres of land, lying immediately east of the Umatilla River and bordering on the Columbia in northern Oregon, will receive water under this project during 1908. This land lies below an elevation of 600 feet above sea level, insuring climatic conditions favorable for early ripening of small fruits and vegetables. Excellent transportation facilities to Portland and other large cities of the Pacific coast are afforded by the O. R. and N. Company's lines, the Spokane branch, and the Columbia River. The Northern Pacific is also building a line from Pasco to Portland, north of the Columbia River. Within forty miles are located some important wool-shipping points. Hog and poultry raising pays well, and bee colonies are very profitable. There are splendid opportunities for business men, mechanics, and others in the growing towns of Hermiston, Umatilla, and Echo. The farm unit on this project varies from ten to twenty acres. The total building charge of sixty dollars per acre is payable in ten annual installments, and the annual maintenance fee is one dollar per acre. The first payment of seven dollars per acre is due when entry is made.

North Platte Project, Nebraska-Wyoming.—This project is located about one hundred miles north of Cheyenne, Wyo., and extends along the North Platte River for nearly five hundred miles. Forty thousand acres will be supplied with water this spring. The soil is fertile, sandy loam, quite free from alkali, and without irrigation the land sells from one dollar and twenty-five cents to five dollars per acre. Irrigated, it sells readily for from forty to seventy-five dollars per acre. Alfalfa is the principal crop, but oats and corn are grown, and sugar beets will probably be raised in Nebraska. Excellent range country borders the irrigable lands in Wyoming. With the production of a large supply of alfalfa fattening of beef and mutton will no doubt be carried on to a large extent. A home can be secured on the project either by purchase of land already patented or by taking up a homestead. The farm unit is eighty acres and the building charge thirty-five dollars per acre, paid in not less than five nor more than ten annual installments. There is also an annual charge of forty cents per acre for maintenance.



MAGNIFICENT CROP RAISED ON IRRIGATED SOIL ONCE DEEMED BARREN.



BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF BELLE FOURCHE, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT OFFERS LANDS TO SETTLERS.



THE DESERT RECLAIMED—A WASTE TURNED INTO FERTILE FIELDS BY MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

Entertainments That Please New York's Theatre-goers



HATTIE WILLIAMS, THE POPULAR FROHMAN STAR WHO IS TO BE THE HEROINE OF THE COMEDY, "FLUFFY RUFFLES," IN THE NEXT THEATRICAL SEASON.—*Sarony.*



E. H. SOTHERN, NOW APPEARING IN THE INTERESTING DRAMATIZATION OF "DON QUIXOTE," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.



NORA BAYES, THE VIVACIOUS COMEDIENNE WHO HAS SUCCEEDED ETHEL LEVEY IN "NEARLY A HERO," AT THE CASINO.
Sarony.



CYRIL SCOTT AND CLARA BLANDICK, IN THE HAPPY CLIMAX OF "THE ROYAL MOUNTED," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.



THREE PRETTY MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS SUPPORTING JOE WEBER IN THE BURLESQUE OF "THE MERRY WIDOW," AT WEBER'S MUSIC HALL—SYLVIA BEACHER, PEGGY TEN BROECK, AND SUSIE PITT.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



WILLIAMS AND WALKER, THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS WHO LATELY CELEBRATED THEIR SIXTEENTH YEAR OF STAGE PARTNERSHIP, NOW STARRING IN "BANDANNA LAND."



LILLIAN ALBERTSON, WHO APPEARS WITH SUCCESS AS "EMMA BROOKS" IN "PAID IN FULL," A "HUMAN-INTEREST" DRAMA, AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.—*Brady.*



A NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF ATTRACTIVE MEMBERS OF "THE WALTZ DREAM" COMPANY, AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
Hall.



PERCY HASWELL AS THE PERT FRENCH ADVENTRESS, "FLORA BRAZIER," IN "THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.

The Turning of the Tide in Texas—What the Lone Star State Is Learning

By Frank Putnam

Houston, Tex., April 2d, 1908.

FIFTEEN years ago Texas was extremely liberal to railroads and other corporations. The big State wanted newcomers with money and brains to develop her vast vacant spaces, to lay the foundations for cities and farms. George Clark was the Democratic Warwick, chief of his party and director of legislation. From his headquarters at Austin, the State capital, he shaped legislative policies and dictated nominations. Texas got railroads more rapidly than any other State in the Union. Farmers from the older South and from the North and the East came in and broke her virgin sod in a hundred thousand places. Her cities expanded magically. Everywhere was the note of hope, the presence of prosperity, and the prospect of material greatness. Then the farmers had some bad years, here and there in the newer regions, as pioneer farmers have always had bad years. A good many of them were poor and in a bad humor with the world. Came then the politicians, as politicians always come into districts where the population is poor and disaffected, and began preaching a doctrine of dislike, to state it mildly, against railroads and other forms of incorporated capital. There is no doubt the railroads in many instances were over-capitalized, nor any doubt that in a good many cases they charged freight and passenger rates that seemed unfairly burdensome to the farmers that were producing the bulk of the business.

James Hogg, a man huge of bulk, pure of purpose, brilliant and headstrong—an agitator, but not a demagogue—assumed leadership of the forces hostile to the railroads and to corporate capital generally. He fought George Clark to a standstill in the fiercest political campaign ever waged in Texas, and became Governor. Since that day, fifteen years ago, Texas has had none but radical administrators and Legislatures. Not even Senator Bailey dared openly avow sentiments contrary to those of the all-powerful radicals. Brilliant, fluent, magnetic, passionate, yet unerring, Senator Bailey grew to be the idol of the Texas Democracy. He became Hogg's rival for control of the party, and survived him. Had the Senator, at any time during the past five years, chosen to come into the open and appeal for a cessation of corporation-baiting in Texas, he could very likely, such was his popularity, have brought to pass that reaction from radicalism which is now in sight and rapidly gaining headway throughout Texas. It was his misfortune, and that of Texas, that the Senator either failed to perceive his great opportunity or lacked courage to grasp it. The method by which he chose to protect corporate capital against the anti-trust laws of Texas brought him immediate personal gains, but it has very certainly destroyed his hold upon the hearts of the Democracy of Texas. Party power has passed into other hands. True, the State central committee is still controlled by Senator Bailey's friends, and he will probably be chosen one of the four delegates-at-large from Texas to the Democratic national convention; but a large majority of the Democratic newspapers of the State have turned against him, and his chance of leading Texas back to a reasonable attitude toward corporate capital is hopelessly lost.

To-day in Texas Thomas Mitchell Campbell is Governor and Robert Vance Davidson is attorney-general. Oscar Colquitt is a member of the railroad commission. These men most challenge the public interest. Governor Campbell won the governorship by preaching radicalism, closer than ever regulation and control of railroads, and by urging that the trusts "be driven out of Texas." He proposed laws levying upon the railroads more taxes than they have ever paid. These ideas he had written into the party platform and enacted into law by the thirtieth Legislature last winter. One of these laws—the intangible assets tax law—has, the Governor says, added more than a hundred millions, chiefly railroad property, to the assessment rolls of the State. Governor Campbell now advocates a two-cent passenger-fare law, and railroad managers believe that he intends also to campaign for lower freight rates. Thus far no leader has risen to challenge this programme, and there is every indication that Governor Campbell will be re-elected this year for a second two-year term. There is, however, every indication that the next Legislature will be less radical, less responsive to the Governor's corporation-baiting ideas than the last one.

Railroad Commissioner Colquitt is the heir-apparent in Texas. He is working with Governor Campbell. It is their plan to have Colquitt succeed Campbell in 1910. The railroad commission of Texas is composed of three men—Colquitt, Mayfield, and Storey. Colquitt recently proposed that passenger fares in Texas be cut from three cents a mile to two and one-half cents. The commission held a hearing. The railroads submitted facts which proved they could not, without suffering injustice, be required so to cut rates at this time. Many of them have built ahead of the development of the country. They run through regions thinly inhabited, producing little or no revenue. The railroad commission, Colquitt dissenting, voted down the proposition to reduce rates. This is the first significant check that the corporation-baiters have received. It is symptomatic of a change of sentiment throughout the State, for these commissioners are elected by the people, and they are as shrewd politicians as any in Texas.

My judgment is that the tide is running out from under the Campbell-Colquitt ship, and that that vessel will presently be left high and dry. Texas has 13,000 miles of railroad and needs 60,000 to serve her huge area. The panic of 1907 has taught the people a needed lesson. They begin to realize that men will not come into a new State and build railroads unless they are given a reasonable guarantee against confiscatory legislation. They begin also to understand that while the ideal railroad could be built, without over-capitalization, at an average cost of \$25,000 a mile in Texas, the real railroad—the only kind that will carry freight—cannot be built under ideal conditions, but must be built, like all other business institutions, with some apparent waste, some liberal concessions to the men that supply the funds. The people of Texas are taking hold of the fact that railroads, like drainage, are cheap at almost any price, since the country cannot be developed without them. As a result of the panic, tens of thousands of Texas railroad employes have been laid off. These men lose their wages. Local merchants lose their trade. Men interested in land-development undertakings are halted. The whole community is becoming aware that in Texas corporation-baiting, conducted by politicians more concerned with their own advancement than with the prosperity of Texas, has been badly overdone.

The reaction from radicalism is assisted by the tremendous emigration into Texas that has been in progress for five years past and is still on. In that period several hundreds of thousands of homeseekers have come into Texas from the States north and east of the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers. It is estimated by railroad emigration agents that one-half of these newcomers have bought lands or businesses in Texas and remain here. Iowa lost over two hundred thousand inhabitants in the period between 1900 and 1905. More than a hundred thousand of these Iowans are now in Texas. A very large percentage of them, as of the other emigrants, were prosperous, conservative farmers in the North. Their influence is in the main cast for conservative legislation. The politicians are beginning to take notice of them. They are scattered all over the 265,000 square miles of the Lone Star State. Everywhere they are leavening the lump with practical and progressive ideas. They bring in new methods of farming, teach diversification of crops by practicing it, raise the average of agricultural prosperity, and so abolish discontent. This is perhaps one of the chief factors in the change of heart that is apparent in Texas.

In the cities of Texas manufactures are developing. Factory pay-rolls pass the two-million point annually in Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio. Thousands of these factory employes have lost their jobs by reason of the panic. Twenty thousand men were employed in the lumber industry of Texas, most of it located in southeast Texas, before the panic. Four-fifths of these men found themselves out of work when the panic closed the mill doors. On top of this industrial collapse the State closed the doors of the Security Oil Company's \$5,000,000 refinery at Beaumont. That put 400 more men on the street. Producers of cotton, the great farm staple of Texas, have seen its price drop from thirteen cents a pound last October to ten in December, and linger along in the neighborhood of twelve ever since, despite the fact that the Farmers' Union has been conducting a holding campaign in a vain effort to force the price up to fifteen cents. Correctly or incorrectly, the average man in Texas has begun to connect these afflictions with the State campaign against corporate capital. To be sure, the radical leaders in all these camps rail louder than ever at the trusts, the commercial exchanges, and other real or imaginary enemies of the public, but they make less impression upon the popular mind than they did last year.

In many ways the most interesting, attractive, and significant figure in the public life of Texas right now is the attorney-general, Robert Vance Davidson. It was he who banished the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Oil companies from Texas, exposed Senator Bailey's relations with H. Clay Pierce, forced the closing of the Security Oil Company's Beaumont refinery, broke up the Fort Worth Cattle Exchange, and brought the Texas Millers' Association into court late in 1907 on a charge of conducting a monopoly in restraint of trade. He is a clean man, an able man, and a hard fighter. He practiced in Galveston twenty-five years, often representing corporations. After the storm he was sent to the senate to get State aid for his afflicted city. He got it, served four years in the senate, and was made attorney-general. The State machine, controlled by Senator Bailey, believed that General Davidson would prove manageable, but he did not. General Davidson finds himself in a very difficult position. As a practical business man he knows that Texas needs capital investments. As the attorney-general of the State, sworn to enforce the laws, he finds himself bound virtually to declare war upon all capital investments not of the old industrial order of free competition. As an old-school Democrat he believes in the virtue of the old order of free competition, but as a shrewd man of the world he knows that the old order has very largely passed, and that in its stead has arisen a new order. He knows that this new order of industrial near-monopolies in private hands has made good in some fields and can make good

in others, by producing more and better products than the same amount of money and men could produce under the old order of free competition. He knows, too, that the masters of the new system have very often abused their power. If he could, without doing more harm than good, he would break up the new system—"bust the trusts," so to say—and restore the old system. But he knows this will not and cannot be done. He therefore believes that the good of the trusts should be saved and the abuses remedied by closer regulation. He foresees a period near at hand in Texas in which legislators will be framing the laws of the State to suit the new condition, rather than the old one which has largely passed away.

Now, General Davidson's views on policies would not be important or interesting at this time, he being a law officer and concerned with prosecutions rather than with policies, but for the fact that he is, in my judgment, virtually certain to become the Governor of Texas in 1910. Viewed in that light, his conception of the legislative needs of Texas becomes significant. It should be understood that General Davidson has authorized no one to quote him on these matters. What I have written has been written as my own estimate of the man and his ideas. I believe he will be Governor of Texas in 1910, because I believe that he will be re-elected attorney-general this year by the largest majority ever given any man in Texas. Senator Bailey and his allies in the dwindling army of the men that have been openly preaching radicalism and secretly serving the trusts in Texas have declared that the attorney-general must not be re-elected. Their declaration of war upon General Davidson has made him politically, quite as much as his remarkably successful record of trust prosecutions. If he wins this year, he will become the logical party candidate for Governor two years hence; and the way that people of all the old factions have rallied to his support indicates that his victory will be a record-breaker.

In view of the facts and conditions, it is apparent that the tide of radicalism in Texas has reached its flood and has begun to recede. It was, oddly enough, the work of the attorney-general engaged in prosecuting trusts that has chiefly taught Texas the wisdom of amending her anti-trust laws. In the case of the Fort Worth Live-stock Exchange, a body composed of cattle-buyers and packers, the attorney-general forced the dissolution of the exchange and levied upon it a fine of \$17,500, but he did not carry the prosecution to its logical conclusion by trying and fining the individual members of the exchange. He could have done it under the law, but he did not. As a sensible man, he construed the law to mean that Texas wished to wage war upon monopolistic combinations rather than upon firms or individuals making up such combinations. He could have put the live-stock trade of Fort Worth virtually all out of business, under the Texas law, but he spared the members. So in the case against the Texas Millers' Association. This association has 150 members. The attorney-general has a clear case against them, collectively and individually, and under the anti-trust law of Texas he can, if he will, put every one of those 150 mills into a receiver's hands and drive it out of business. The pro-Bailey newspapers, snatching at every straw with which to belabor General Davidson, are demanding that he put these mills out of business, and are scolding him for not putting the Fort Worth live-stock trade on the rocks while he was at it.

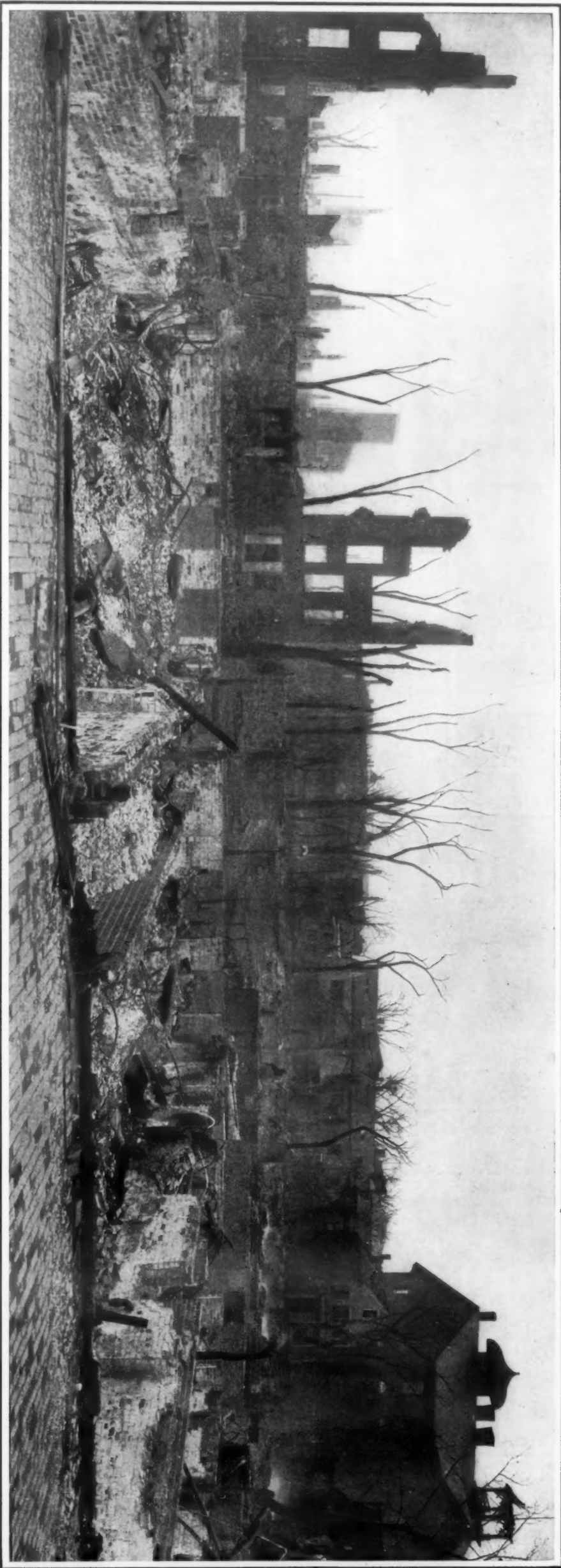
These suggestions are so repugnant to the common sense of the State, so at war with the prosperity of the State, that they drive home the necessity for an entire change in the intent of the anti-trust laws of Texas. It seems probable that within three years these laws will be so changed that Texas will cease her warfare upon the trusts, will admit them all, and will content herself, as President Roosevelt has advised the nation to content itself, with regulating them reasonably, so that they shall be enabled to make and distribute their products cheaper than these could be made and distributed under the old order of free competition, but shall be prevented from either oppressing their employes, overcharging their customers, or unfairly crushing their competitors.

How Enterprises Are Financed.

IN "FINANCING an Enterprise" (now in its second edition), by Francis Cooper, there is presented to the public a work that is a unique and valuable contribution to business literature. It is most useful to promoters or investors, and, while intended primarily for the two classes mentioned, the text is so interestingly written that the two volumes can be read by business men generally with pleasure and profit. The author's success and long and varied experience in the field on which he has written entitle him to speak with authority. There are certain basic principles which underlie successful promotion, and these are discussed in the following sequence by the author: "The methods and requisites of successful financing. When and how to investigate an enterprise. How to hold and protect an enterprise. How to capitalize an enterprise. How to prepare a prospectus. How to present an enterprise—in person, by letters, by circulars, by general advertising. Trust fund guarantees. Promoters and financiers, etc., etc." New York, the Ronald Press Company. Price, \$4.00 net.



WESTERN SECTION (WHERE THE FIRE STARTED) OF THE BURNED AREA, SHOWING A SCENE OF COMPLETE RUIN AND DESOLATION.



A \$6,000,000 Fire Nearly Wipes Out a Flourishing New England City.

EASTERN SECTION OF THE BURNED AREA WHERE THE CONFLAGRATION RAGED WITHOUT CHECK UNTIL IT REACHED CHELSEA GREEN.

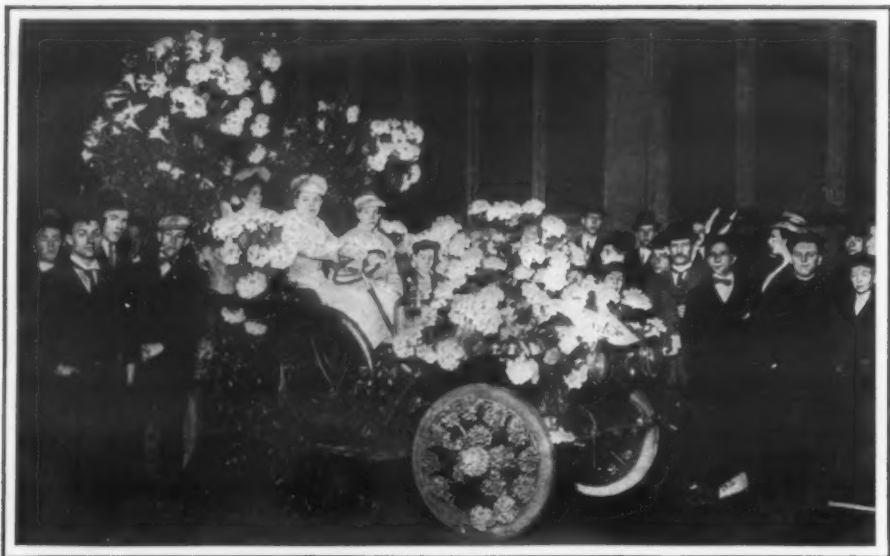
PANORAMA OF THE SQUARE MILE OF TERRITORY IN CHELSEA, MASS., NEAR BOSTON, WHICH WAS SWEEPED RECENTLY BY UNCONTROLLABLE FLAMES FANNED BY A GALE.

Among the structures destroyed were thirteen churches, two hospitals, five banks, the public library, the city hall, five school-houses, twenty business blocks, twenty factories, and over three hundred tenements and dwelling houses. Six persons were killed, seventy-five were injured, and many others were reported missing—10,000 of the 40,000 inhabitants were rendered homeless, and there was great suffering. Troops and marines were called out to aid the firemen and police. The two pictures joined end to end give a complete view of the devastated district.

Photographs by Boston Photo News Co.

Notable Features of New York's Great Auto Carnival

WINNERS IN THE EXCITING HILL-CLIMBING CONTESTS, AND CONTRAST OF NEW AND OLD IN THE GRAND PARADE



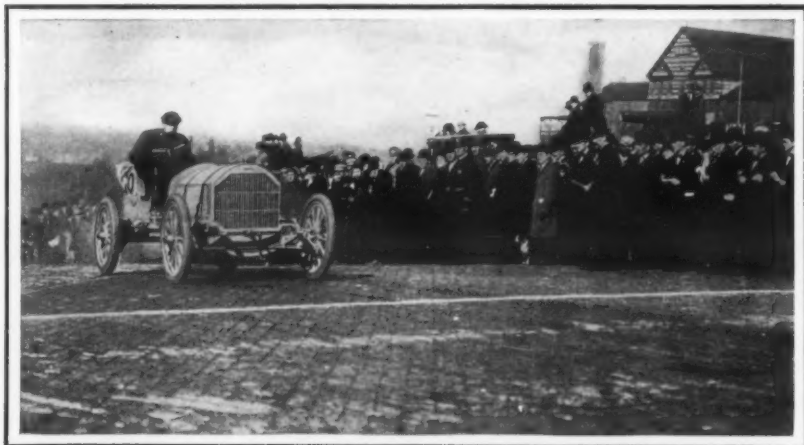
A SPRING-TIDE FLOWER GARDEN—ONE OF THE MOST SIGHTLY OF THE MODERN CARS IN LINE.



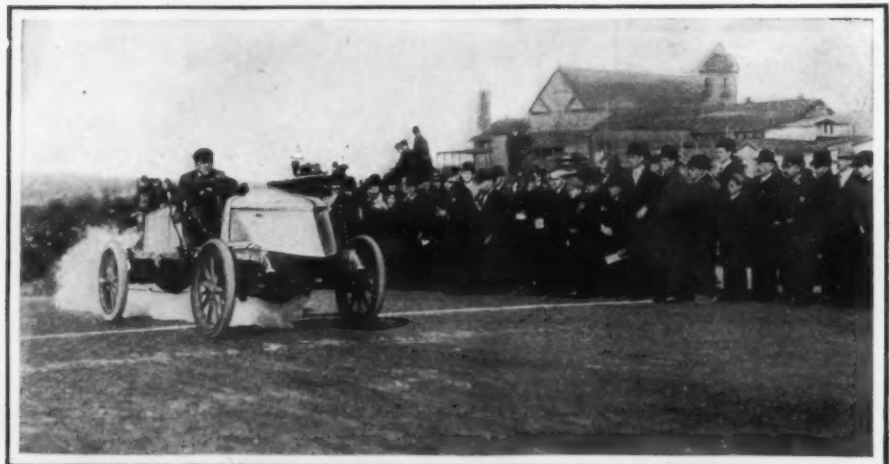
A HUMOROUS FEATURE OF THE PARADE—AN OLD-TIMER WHICH IS STILL A SERVICEABLE VEHICLE.



THE CORBIN CAR THAT WON IN THE \$2,100 TO \$3,000 CLASS—TIME, 42 4-5 SECONDS.



THE APERSON CAR, THE FASTEST OF THE GASOLINE MACHINES—IN THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE—TIME, 36 SECONDS.



THE WHITE STEAMER THAT LED ALL CARS IN THE FREE-FOR-ALL CONTEST UP THE HILL—TIME, 32 SECONDS.



WALTER WHITE STARTING UP THE WINDING HILL IN HIS 30-HORSE-POWER WHITE STEAMER.

The Man in the Auto.

THE INDICATIONS are that there will be a shortage in medium-priced cars this year, due to the fact that manufacturers, anticipating hard times, have cut down their output thirty-three and a third per cent. to fifty per cent. The sales departments, however, report that there will be a greater demand even than last year. The slight decrease of sales in the East is more than offset by the increase in the West and South, where autos are in great demand.

ACCORDING to Charles Clifton, president of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, there are at the present time 29,000 persons employed in the manufacture of automobiles, with a total capital employed of \$36,700,000. At the close of the year 1907 there were 2,151 sales and garage establishments, employing 21,000 men and using \$57,500,000 capital. The total value of cars sold amounted to \$105,669,572.



THE CROWDS THAT WATCHED THE HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST AT FORT GEORGE.

Photographs by Blauvelt and Phillips.

THE RECENT carnival, celebrating the tenth birthday of the automobile business in America, was a great success. The night parade of illuminated and decorated cars was the largest that was ever seen in the automobile world. Not the least interesting part of the parade were the "old-timers," whose birthday was being celebrated. The old cars were given the

place of honor in the procession, following immediately in the train of the king and queen of the carnival. The parade was an impressive demonstration of the fact that the automobile is becoming an important factor in modern civilization. The hill-climbing contest also attracted a great deal of public attention.

ALTHOUGH the idea of having the 1908 Vanderbilt Cup race on the Savannah, Ga., course has met with considerable favor, St. Louis is anxious to have the event run off in that city. The leading automobilists of St. Louis have started a movement to secure the race. A course of about thirty-two miles has been selected, and the St. Louisians are ready to expend \$25,000 in improving it. It is claimed that this circuit is one of the best that could be found in the country. Bridgeport, Conn., automobilists, however, think that the race should be held in their State. Entries for the contest will close on September 1st.

Basket Shares of Value

A NEW PLAN TO REIMBURSE THE STOCKHOLDERS

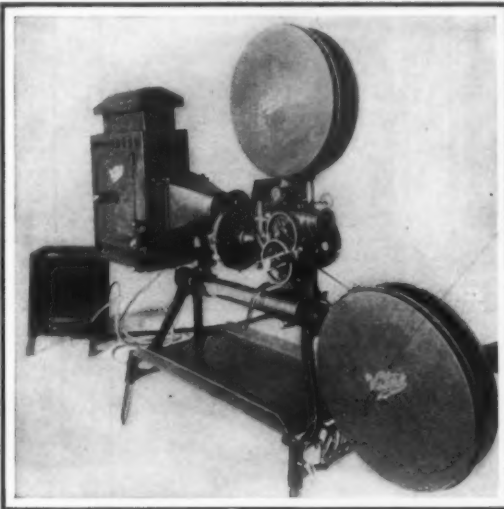
By Ernest Rowe

MERGENTHALER Basket stock isn't such a worthless thing, after all. An enterprising banking firm in New York apparently says so. At least, this house will give you good stock for your basket stock, and if you accept its offer your "Basket" investment, in a roundabout way, is likely to turn out pretty lucky, after all. The plan of exchange has been carefully thought out by the New Yorkers, and they believe if they can get control of the Mergenthaler concern they may at some distant day put the company's affairs in some sort of shape. But it's a long shot for them. The Basket concern is in receivership hands, and the courts can't find a single tangible asset. Even the receiver has had to pass around the hat to defray the meagre costs of his office. The stock—well, it can't be given away, and it's likely to stay so for a good long time to come.

The Mergenthaler-Horton concern has had a short, but exceedingly eventful, career. Organized four or five years ago, basing its exploitation on ownership of the human-like machines for basket making, the crowning invention of Otmar Mergenthaler, of Linotype fame, the promoters sought the public's pocket-book with easy success, for all who saw the basket machine marveled at it, and its commercial introduction along proper lines seemed destined to sweep all competition from the field. With liberal capital thus secured, the company started in to make baskets for the whole country, in a big factory at Paducah. From the start the concern was in clover, so far as trade went, for the orders came in faster than the rapid machines could deliver the goods. But, for one reason or another, the balance was all too often on the wrong side of the profit and loss account. The company simply couldn't or wouldn't make money, and matters went from bad to worse, till the splendid ten-acre plant was finally closed down. This was a year ago. The great works at Paducah are still idle, the Mergenthaler machines rusting, and the real owners of the company—the seven thousand men and women who put good money into the concern—are wondering if they will ever get even a small fraction of it back. So, at this stage of the game, any tangible plan that promises to give the stockholders back their money is most interesting.

Now the scene shifts abruptly. A couple of years ago a modest-sized New York concern, calling itself the Vitak Company, began to manufacture moving-picture machines for the home. No spectacular methods were used to give birth to the new business, and the enterprise learned to creep before it walked. But

both the gentlemen back of the enterprise and the machines they produced from their modest factory found their way into public favor. The "Vitak" could be sold for \$10, and it "took" from the start. Indeed, Vitaks took so well that the Vitak Company found itself so swamped with orders that its small plant wasn't a tenth big enough to supply the orders. They laid their dilemma before the firm of Burr



THE STANDARD VITAK, THE MOST PERFECT EXHIBITION SIZE MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE EVER MADE.

Brothers, a banking house with offices in the Flatiron Building, New York City. Burr Brothers saw right off that the Vitak Company and its machine was a good thing—as good a thing as the phonograph. So Burr Brothers said to the Vitak people, "We'll underwrite all your stock and let the public in, and then you'll soon have money enough for a plant of adequate size." Vitak stock was put out at \$2.50 (par \$10), and the sale, I am told, has been large. This is marvelous for such panicky times. But it isn't often that a corporation starts in to do business with such peculiarly valuable assets. The Vitak machine itself is a mechanical marvel; still, a child may operate it.

The Vitak Company gives daily exhibitions of both the \$125 Vitak, used for halls and churches, and the \$10 home Vitak, and the latter machine seems to produce the same results as the bigger one, only the pictures are smaller.

As I have already said, the firm of Burr Brothers financed the Vitak Company. The stock was sold for \$2.50 a share, and not a penny less. I am told that soon the stock goes to \$3. In all probability, purchasers of the stock at \$2.50 will be paid twenty-five per cent. dividends as soon as the company is in full swing, and then the stock will be worth par or over, and indeed it is likely that then it cannot be had at all at a price that would net the investor sufficient income to warrant the purchase. Hence any offer of exchange of Vitak stock for Basket stock, with no value at all, is a proposition to make a shareholder in the Mergenthaler concern sit up and take notice. And this offer is really made, and made by a firm which will deliver the goods, too.

Burr Brothers offer Mergenthaler people twenty-five cents a share for their stock in Vitak stock at \$2.50 a share, an exactly even exchange, for one stock's par value is one dollar and the other's ten dollars. That is, they give an exact equivalent, dollar for dollar—one share of ten-dollar stock in a going, live, well-managed, and fast-growing concern, for ten shares of dollar stock in a concern so down and out that it is doubtful if even the Burr Brothers will ever be equal to the task of giving it life. The only stipulation the Burr Brothers make is that an equal number of shares shall be purchased at \$2.50. But this condition in no way minimizes the element of generosity investing the Burr Brothers' offer. Vitak shares find ready market at \$2.50, and the Burr plan as given to Mergenthaler shareholders, boiled down, means \$1.25 for a stock everybody not owning Basket shares is paying \$2.50 for, and will soon be paying \$3 and more a share for.

When I called at the offices of the Burr Brothers to-day I was informed that this offer would terminate as soon as the stock went to \$3, and perhaps sooner, for Mergenthaler people have simply swamped the firm with orders for exchange. Hence it is advisable for persons who wish to take advantage of this plan to send in their certificates properly indorsed, addressing the same to Mr. S. C. Burr, president, Flatiron Building, New York City. If you haven't the full amount of cash required for the exchange, tell Mr. Burr, and he will offer you a plan whereby you may extend your payments over a period of months.



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BURNING OF A 35,000-BARREL TANK WHICH WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING DURING A SPRING STORM.—R. S. Kellerman.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.

To ponder over how to show our hatred of any person is as stealing time from ourselves that might be given to kindly thoughts for another without any greater hardship. Why work an injury when kindness may flow without an effort?

Happiness is the result of being true to self, whether we seem good or bad. Then we have only one thought, which is that we are happy, for that is the substance of life.

Even if you believe that the end of the journey may be utter darkness, keep the way as bright as you can make it.

No dog ever renounces its master, no matter how

severe the cuffs; nor will a mother lose love or faith in her wayward child.

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Heroes of the Diamond



KLEINOW, CATCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.—Phillips.



JOE DELEHANTY, LEFT FIELD ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.—Edmonds.



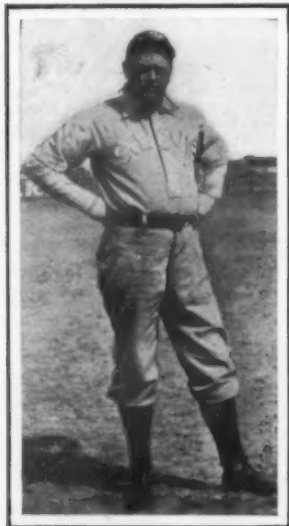
"CY" YOUNG, PITCHER BOSTON AMERICANS.—Pictorial News Co.



FRED TENNEY, FIRST BASE NEW YORK NATIONALS.—Pictorial News Co.



BOB EWING, PITCHER CINCINNATI NATIONALS.—Ryder.



JOHN J. McCLOSKEY, MANAGER ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.—Edmonds.



CONROY, THIRD BASE NEW YORK AMERICANS.—Phillips.



CARL LUNDGREN, FIRST BASE CHICAGO NATIONALS.—Long.



MIKE MITCHELL, RIGHT FIELD CINCINNATI NATIONALS.—Ryder.



COY, FIRST BASE YALE. Phillips.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE TO PREFERRED SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who are on my preferred list and who have failed to receive their papers regularly since the disastrous fire which destroyed our building will do me a favor if they will advise me to that effect, as I wish every subscriber on the preferred list to be assured of an early and regular delivery of his paper.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them

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to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE RECENT experience of the Erie Railroad and its narrow escape from a receivership answer the question so often heard, "What is hanging over the stock market?" It is feared that a good many other railroads and some industrial corporations may be in a similar plight sooner or later. We know that they will be unless the corporations of this country are treated with greater consideration—I will not say leniency—by supervising State and national authorities and by the leaders of our political parties. It

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has become so much the fashion to denounce railway magnates of the Harriman class that I know it is not popular, even when they deserve it, to say a good word in their behalf. But I am under no bonds to any one not to speak my own mind freely, and I express the opinion of many observant and thoughtful investors in Wall Street when I say that Mr. Harriman's unexpected and courageous rescue of the Erie from a receivership has helped stay the hand of disaster in many other directions.

At this time to have had a great railroad system, connected as it has been with such an influential and powerful banking house as that of J. P. Morgan & Co., go into the hands of a receiver, would have cast a heavy cloud, at home and abroad, upon our financial situation. If it be true that Mr. Harriman put up the necessary \$5,000,000 out of his own pocket, this fact is another evidence of that courage—I will not say audacity—which indicates the born leader.

Long ago I expressed my judgment that the business situation would remain unsettled until the outcome of the presidential election had been pretty well established. I have said, and it is worth repeating, that if at the approaching national conventions Republicans and Democrats both should name candidates and formulate platforms not of the ultra-radical kind, the business outlook, with normal crop conditions, would be much improved. Under such auspices a substantial rise in the bond market, and next in the stock market, might be anticipated. This should be followed quite naturally by another brief period of weakness and liquidation in the fall, with a new upward movement of considerable breadth and depth after the election, continuing up to the inauguration of a new President. Whether it would continue thereafter would depend upon the policy the new President might outline in his inaugural message.

The business situation is far from satisfactory, but it must not be forgotten that liquidation is over, so far as the banking circles of New York are con-

cerned, and that it looks as if financial institutions throughout the country were now generally on a firmer footing. This marks the first step in advance. The industrial and railway situation looks perhaps a little better. This is due not so much to an improvement in business as to the enforcement of drastic economies and a general shortening of sail. I never have known a time of depression which did not, before its close, have included as one of its experiences a reduction in wages. So far, excepting in a

(Continued on page 405.)

FINANCIAL

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CHICAGO 19 NATL BANK BLDG. NEW YORK 34 PINE STREET

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 404.)

few industries, this cut has not yet been made. I do not see how employes of railroads can escape it, unless the embargo placed upon the latter by oppressive legislation shall be speedily lifted.

It is particularly unfortunate that hard times have come at the time of a presidential election. The workingmen realize the power of the ballot, and their leaders do not hesitate to make demands on both the great political parties that would not be made or listened to in any but a presidential year. Politicians are exercising all their powers to placate the labor vote, without paying much atten-

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"LAND"

is a magazine that tells how YOU can make money in New York real estate. How YOU can start with \$10 and secure a piece of land that will multiply in value with the wonderful growth of New York City. It gives interesting facts about the wealth that is being made in New York real estate and tells how YOU can share in it. Send me your name, address and occupation on a postal card, and I will send you "LAND" FREE for six months.

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\$49 3 to 5 H.P. Little Giant

Reliable, Reversible, Two Cycle, Two and Three Port. Guaranteed for one year. Simple and easy to operate. Our Catalog 12 is worth your having. Send 10 cents in stamps for our Book entitled "Ignition, Vaporization, Installation and Operation of a Gasoline Motor." UNITED MFG. CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Pears'

A soft, white skin gives charm to the plainest features.

Pears' Soap has a message of beauty for every woman who values a clear complexion.

Sold wherever stores are found.

tion to the justice or injustice of its demands. Has it occurred to the party leaders that if they go too far in crowding the railways and industrials, the latter may be compelled to meet the emergency by a sweeping reduction in wages, regardless as to whether this shall involve a general strike in a presidential year and a political upset or not? It is a well-established fact that the vast majority of the workingmen of the country pay little attention to and generally distrust the professional labor leaders, realizing that the latter have their own selfish interest to serve, as is proved by the fact that they seek and obtain reward too often by appointment to official positions.

If we can pass through this presidential year without a tempest in the industrial world, and if an ever-kind Providence shall give to us our normal crops, we may hope, slowly and gradually, but surely, to emerge from the shadows of the business depression and to start out, under a new Federal administration, with brighter and better prospects; but much depends upon the policy the new administration may announce. If it be the newfangled vagaries of the socialistic element, the worst is bound to come. If it be in accord with the intelligent patriotic sentiment of the thoughtful people, the best is yet to come. The voter must make his choice. Hence the vital importance of conservative action at the approaching national conventions of the two great political parties.

Meanwhile the stock market still shows greater strength than weakness, and speculators are finding better opportunities for profit in buying than in selling. Gilt-edged securities are not dear, and excellent speculative possibilities are to be found in some of the lower-priced stocks and bonds, if bought with conservatism and care.

D., Detroit: No one appears to know him on the exchange. It would be well to have a mercantile-agency report before venturing your money.

T., Ft. Reading, N. J.: Inquiries I have made have not resulted entirely to my satisfaction. It would be well if you could get a mercantile-agency report in detail.

"Paul," St. Paul: The information you ask about the bonds is difficult to give within the compass of my department. Farson, Son & Company, 34 Pine Street, New York, deal extensively in bonds, and if you will address your inquiry to them they will be glad to reply. They offer bonds netting a very handsome income, and it would be well to give them consideration.

L., San Rafael, Cal.: I do not regard them as absolutely gilt-edged. Bonds having merit are not essentially in the gilt-edged class. Among the good speculative securities in the bond list, not gilt-edged, but promising, I would include the U. P. convertible 4s, the S. P. first ref. 4s, the S. P. 4s, the Reading gen. 4s, the Ore. Sh. L. gen. ref. 4s, the M. P. gen. 3s, and the San An. and A. P. 4s.

W., Elmira, N. Y.: 1. There is an indisposition to buy Wheeling and Lake Erie and Wabash securities, because of the financial needs of both, and the fear that it may be difficult, as in the case of the Erie, to meet them readily. 2. The notes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, guaranteed by the Wabash, mature in a little over three months. I have heard of no arrangement to provide for them.

H. F. B., St. Louis: 1. The Wabash and the other Gould securities all seem to be in need of money. For this reason speculators are not buying them freely, certainly not on a 5-point margin. This is too small a margin for such a precarious market. 2. So, Pacific for a long pull looks to me like a much better speculation. The dividends will pay the interest charges and leave you a margin besides.

A., New Richmond, Ind.: I would not regard it as expedient to sell railroad stocks at a sacrifice at this time. While Missouri Pacific cannot be expected to continue its present rate of dividends, it has good earning power. I pointed out a long time ago that it needed a good deal of money to put it in first-class shape. It would have been better if its surplus had been expended in improvements rather than in dividends. Baltimore and Ohio has higher rank from the investment standpoint.

H., Portland, Ore.: 1. The annual report of the Bethlehem Steel showed a decided increase in net income. With a revival of the iron trade the stock should sell higher. 2. What are known as "tax bonds" are sold in denominations of \$100 and upward. They are bonds on cities, counties, and States in the West. Some of them yield almost 6 per cent. These bonds are sold by the William R. Compton Co., 237 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo. Write them for their Booklet "D," with full information about the subject.

P., Chicago: 1. President Mellen, of the New Haven, the lessee of the Ontario and Western, recently said that the regular dividend of 2 per cent. would be declared on the latter in June. 2. The present price of Ontario and Western, on a 2 per cent. basis, will net the purchaser about 6 per cent. A very interesting leaflet regarding Ontario and Western has just been prepared by J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York. You can obtain a copy without charge if you will write for it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

R., Rutland, Vt.: 1. Rubber Goods for the past fiscal year showed a very small surplus. 2. The rise in Third Ave. shares was not accompanied by a proportionate rise in the price of the bonds. This looks as if some one were endeavoring to get control. 3. Several dividend payers among the railroads yield as high as 8 per cent. I could not give you the list; it is too long. Write to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, and ask them for a list of high-rate income stocks and bonds. They will be glad to send it to you without charge if you will mention Jasper.

Investor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: St. Paul pref. is in the investment class and well worth keeping. Ontario and Western is of a speculative nature, and, while under existing conditions it is not earning its dividend, it ought to be worth all that it is selling for. Quaker Oats pref. is an industrial, and therefore subject to the special vicissitudes of all such corporations. Its future depends upon its management. I do not regard it as a permanent investment. Northwest common, a Vanderbilt security of excellent standing, looks the most attractive of your list at this time.

Chic., Albany: 1. Holders of Chicago Union Traction common have all been asked to contribute a dollar for each share for the expenses of the reorganization, and I presume it is only fair that they

**A Sweet
You Can't Beat**

Love "snaps" and ginger bread?
They're best when made with

Karo

CORN SYRUP

Delightful on bread. Best for everything that's better with a syrup on.

In air-tight tins, 10c, 25c, 50c.

**CORN PRODUCTS
MFG. CO.**



should do so. 2. American Smelters common sold a year ago at 125. Its lowest price last year was 58. The smelting business is now at a very low ebb, with increasing competition, but Smelters looks like a good speculative proposition if it can be bought outright for a long pull. 3. Amalgamated at present looks the more attractive. American Ice sold at 83 and paid 5 per cent. last year; hence the tendency to pick it up for a long pull.

F., Hartford, Conn.: 1. I think stocks generally are getting on a better basis and that we need not expect a recurrence of panic prices. 2. You can get more than the savings-bank rate of 3 1-2 or 4 per cent., if you care to buy a high-class bond. You can do still better by buying a high-class preferred railway stock. The bank invests your money in railway bonds that yield a better rate than it pays you. There is no reason why you should not use your money to buy the same bonds and get a larger income. Drop a line to Alfred Mestre & Co., bankers of good standing, 62 Broadway, New York, and ask them for a list of the bonds available for savings-bank investments. They will be glad to answer if you will mention Jasper.

M., Tacoma, Wash.: 1. Letters in reference to the company have not been answered. Nothing is known of the stock on the exchanges. 2. The Erie, if it were properly financed, has great possibilities. It is a trunk line, running from New York to Chicago through a profitable territory. It could therefore be a very disturbing factor in the railroad world, and its competitors have been treating it generously; but under the interstate commerce law every tub must stand on its own bottom. With a resourceful man like Harriman at the head of the Erie, it has a future, but it needs financing badly, and the stock is therefore only a purchase as a speculation. Whether the shares will sell at a lower price or not depends upon what Mr. Harriman may do.

N., Charleston, S. C.: 1. National Lead the past year showed a balance of nearly 6 per cent. earned on the common stock, but that does not mean that this was available for dividend purposes. The company increased its capital a year or two ago, which has added to its dividend requirements. It claims that the business depression is not severely felt. The report looks a little too optimistic. 2. The fact that there was uncertainty about the payment of the Erie short-term notes by no means reflects on

securities of this character. Those issued by the Vanderbilt systems and by others of high class are still attractive to those who seek an investment covering a brief period. One of the best lists of such notes that I have seen has been prepared by Swartwout & Appenzeller, 40 Pine Street, New York. Before investing it would be well to write them for it.

A. B. C., Bristol, Tenn.: 1. It would be better for you to trade with a Stock Exchange house of high reputation. Any will be glad to buy fifty-share lots on a satisfactory margin. As a rule, concerns that will trade on a very small margin do not stand among the highest, and in these matters the best should always be selected. 2. A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, are members of all the principal exchanges and have wires to leading cities. If you are beginning to speculate you will be interested in their carefully prepared list, showing the income values of dividend-paying stocks for investment as well as speculation. It will be sent you without charge if you will mention Jasper. 3. Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, American Can pref., Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern, Southern Pacific, and American Ice Securities have been showing great strength in spite of the liquidation. Some of these are actively traded in at times, and are therefore regarded favorably by speculators.

Investor, Philadelphia: 1. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court was that securities held by a broker who was about to become a bankrupt might be returned to their original owner, if he paid for them, without constituting a preference under the law. 2. You can hardly expect to get gilt-edged securities that will pay you 6 per cent. The gilt-edged bonds to which you refer net only 4 per cent., but there are gilt-edged securities that will net you 4 and 5 per cent., and you will be just as safe in buying these as to put your surplus in a savings bank and draw only 3 1-2 per cent. interest. I think very highly of the \$500 guaranteed first-mortgage certificates, exempt from taxes in the State of New York, sold by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York. There is no risk attending their purchase, and trust funds can therefore be invested in them with safety. If you will write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and ask for their "descriptive booklet," it will be sent you without charge.

New York, April 16th, 1908.

JASPER.

THE JUDGE COMPANY'S MAGAZINES

Sworn Circulation Over One Million Copies

JUDGES' LIBRARY

SIS HOPKINS' OWN BOOK

Judge's Quarterly

PLEASE allow us to call your attention to our two monthly magazines and our quarterly, as advertising mediums, suitable for any article intended for family use.

The paid circulation of JUDGE'S LIBRARY, according to figures furnished by the Association of American Advertisers, averages 41,826 monthly, making a total of nearly 500,000 copies a year.

The circulation of SIS HOPKINS' OWN BOOK, according to the same authority, averages 36,576 monthly, a total of over 400,000 copies a year.

The circulation of JUDGE'S QUARTERLY averages more than 26,000 each issue.

The magazines sell for ten cents a copy, the quarterly for twenty-five cents a copy. There are no copies given away and none returned. The subscription list is large enough to satisfy the requirements of the United States Government, but probably ninety-eight per cent. of all this vast output is sold for cash through the news companies.

Here is a circulation each year of over 1,000,000 copies of illustrated periodicals with covers printed in colors. And this is an ever-changing circulation, so that there is hardly any duplication, month by month, such as there would be by an all subscription list.

Specimen copies and advertising rates on request.

Special rates furnished where an advertiser uses the entire twenty-eight magazines during one year.

The
JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City



HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS. A BLEND OF MARYLAND'S FINEST STRAIGHT RYE WHISKIES. THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY.



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

PROVED BY THE SUIT.

"Why is she getting a divorce?"
"On the grounds of misrepresentation. She says that before they were married he claimed to be well off."
"And what does he say?"
"He says he was, but didn't know it."

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR.

First sportswoman (after jumping a stile)—"Come along. Do have a try!"
Second sportswoman—"Oh, it's all very well for you. But I'm going to be married next week!"



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19 1/2.
One Dollar.

Send 8 cents for our beautiful illustrated catalogue.

JUDGE CO., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Leaving the Bunch Behind.

Along with marbles and baseball, renewed interest in wheeling manifests itself as a sure indication of spring and the joys of outdoor exercise. Nothing ever invented serves so admirably the triple purposes of utility, exercise and pleasure as does the bicycle. The best grade of wheels are now selling for less than one-third the prices of ten years ago, and at that the rider gets a better mount than was possible then. The Coaster Brake and Two Speed Gear features alone mark a big step forward in bicycle construction since the boom days. Inquiry among jobbers and dealers discloses a demand for bicycles, not only from the small boy (who has always ridden), but also from his older brother and his father also. The lady cyclist is also venturing timidly forth from the mysterious retreat wherein she has hibernated for a decade, and she's not in bloomers either; thank the Lord for that. "Leaving the Bunch Behind" is the attractive picture adorning the gold embossed, 1908 catalogue cover of the "oldest exclusive bicycle house in America," a copy of which has just reached us. The catalogue is a work of art and is brimful of valuable and interesting matter for riders or those thinking of buying wheels. It is well worth getting and may be had by writing the Mead Cycle Co., Dept. AX 278, Chicago. They also send a wheel for 10 days' free trial and will engage live agents.

Making Money in Mining.

THOSE who purchased Tom Lawson's Yukon gold stock when it was recently offered on the curb are wondering if they have the customary "gold brick" on their hands. Those who have tried to sell their stock have discovered that the much-promised big price for it has not materialized. The sensational advertising of the Yukon stock caused the common stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company to fall, as several men connected with the latter allowed the use of their names in the Yukon exploitation fiasco. At least the names were used by Mr. Lawson, and the result was the same. One member of the Stock Exchange sent a note to those in charge and repudiated the use made of his name by Lawson. How many others will do the same remains to be seen. It is rumored that the governing committee will take some action regarding the methods of certain members who have dealt in this stock.

The fact that Lawson's name was associated with the enterprise should have been a warning that the stock was a good one to let alone. Those who have been "taken in" deserve little sympathy. If one wants to gamble, it is much safer to try to break a faro bank than to deal in Lawson goods. Unfortunately, as a rule, only burned children dread the fire, but there are some who know how to profit by the experience of others.

D. Chattanooga, Tenn.: I prefer that you should have a mercantile agency report.
K. A. S. Reading, Pa.: Kindly give me the full name and the location of the company. I do not recognize it.

H. E. D., Chicago: I have endeavored to secure a report, but my inquiries remain unanswered. This does not look favorable.
X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: It looks much cheaper at the price you name than many other mining stocks offered at higher figures. Until development work proceeds further, it must be regarded as speculative.

G. Covington, Ky.: 1. I regard the statements of the booklet as altogether too rosy, and do not advise the purchase. 2. It is an undeveloped property, covering a large area of what appears to be very promising mineral lands.

G. W., Milwaukee, Wis.: I tried very hard to get a statement, but letters are unanswered. I cannot understand how the banker could have misled you. The property was extensively manipulated, and at one time had such a strong backing that many believed in it.

J., New York: The company owns gold and silver mines in Sonora, Mexico, and has a capital of \$2,000,000, with stock at a par of \$1. Dividends have been paid for some time, but it must be remembered that every dividend means just so much less value in the mine. It is not an investment, but a speculation.

B., Annapolis, Md.: 1. The president of the Reynolds-Alaska Development Co. was arrested on the charge of using the mails to defraud, the charge being the payment of dividends that were not earned. The company was formed to develop copper mines, build railroads, hotels, steamships, and other things. Ex-Governor Brady was its treasurer. 2. I would not sell my Greene Cananea, nor would I exchange it for Greene Cananea. No dividends can be paid on the latter until they have first been declared on the former.

D., Lake George: 1. I see nothing particularly attractive in Esperanza at the price you give. It is not quoted, and the price is uncertain. The dividends do not signify so much as the prospects of their continuance or discontinuance. As to this matter I cannot inform you. 2. I certainly would not sacrifice copper stocks while copper is at the present low ebb. At least one mining engineer of high reputation has spoken well of the mine. I do not believe that it has been built up by fraud. Stockholders who have seen it have recently told me that they had great faith in its future. A speculator must have the virtue of patience, particularly in a time of general depression.

New York, April 16th, 1908. ROSCOE.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

ROUGH HOUSE.

"In order to clearly understand proceedings in Congress, would you advise me to study some such writer as Cushing or Roberts?"

"No," answered the new member. "Study the Marquis of Queensberry."—*Washington Star*.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

NO NEED FOR WORRY.

Tourist—"Is there no sign of the Baguio train?"

Filipino station agent—"Don't worry. Your ticket is good for forty-five days."—*Exchange*.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

MAGAZINE ASTRONOMY.

"What sort of telescope do you use for seeing things on Mars?"

The eminent astronomer, habituated to scanning the heavens at magazine space rates, stayed his pen but an instant. "I have learned," he replied, "not to rely on any telescope. The best of them sadly hampers the play of the imagination."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

If you drink champagne because it's good, You're sure to drink the "Brotherhood." But if you drink it for a bluff, Then imported is good enough.

The wine says the rest.

BROTHERHOOD CHAMPAGNE is made from grapes grown in the oldest vineyard in America, situated at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

THE MAN WHO DID



ONE day a manufacturer came to a certain city in the Middle West to secure a distributing point for a new line of goods. A new line. But not new merchandise. For such goods had been long in use. This manufacturer, however, made a better grade. He charged a little more. He proposed to explain, by magazine advertising, how such merchandise is produced, how to recognize purity and quality, and why a trifling extra cost means good value to the consumer.

This city had three merchants in that line of business.

The first was a merchant-prince—established forty years, rich, prominent in business and public affairs. He refused to handle this new line.

"Why should I lend our reputation to build up your business? No advertising you can print in the magazines will make your word as good as ours in this city."

The second merchant was the largest competitor of the first. He was willing to order a small lot of the goods, but said they must take their chances—he didn't propose to let any outsider build on his reputation, either.

The third merchant in this town was a beginner—obscure, hampered for capital. But this third man saw that the promotive work the manufacturer proposed to do, if actively backed up by himself, could be made a strong lever in building a new business.

Now, the manufacturer needed a loyal distributor in that town. Preferably a big one—the leading store if possible. But he had only his choice between a large lukewarm distributor like the second merchant, or an enthusiastic little one, like the third. Eventually he chose the latter and gave him the exclusive agency, assisted him with advertising in the local newspapers, gave him favorable credits.

When the magazine advertising began the small merchant had these new goods in his tiny window. Through the mails and

the newspapers, too, he let people know that he carried this identical line, in a full range of sizes, and that they could be bought nowhere else in that town. He backed the manufacturer's magazine advertising loyally and intelligently, and swung into the current of the new demand.

That was five years ago.

The other day a curious thing happened. Two men boarded trains in that town, went East, and walked into this manufacturer's office together to bid competitively for the agency for those goods. One was the merchant-prince. The other was his erstwhile competitor. They were eager to secure what both had refused five years before.

Why?

Because informing advertising, read by hundreds of thousands of people, had made goods bearing that manufacturer's name the standard for quality and trustworthiness.

These two merchants had heard that there might be an opportunity to secure this right and rectify their past error of policy. For that once obscure little merchant had grown to a point where he was selling his business to seek a wider field.

Neither of them got this agency, however. The manufacturer informed them that it could in no way be affected by the sale of the present owner's business, because it was part of his good-will—an asset that he had helped create, to be sold by him to his successor.

National advertising by manufacturers in the monthly and weekly periodicals has put hundreds of new commodities on the merchant's shelves, increasing his turnover, and adding to the public comfort.

The advertised commodity is what causes trade to grow fastest, not only in volume, but in quality of demand. For only the manufacturer can undertake nowadays to show the consumer where quality lies, and only national advertising will do it.

The best interests of merchant, consumer, and producer require a free channel for the advertised commodities from factory to family. The wisest retail practice to-day is that which gives the advertising manufacturer good facilities for delivering what he has sold.

The Quoin Club
TIT IT Key

THIS little 16-page monthly, half the size of magazine page, will be sent on request to any Business Man who is interested in advertising. Address Quoin Club

111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Best Advertising Medium is LESLIE'S WEEKLY

One Hundred and Fifty House Plans

For  \$1.00

PALLISER'S UP-TO-DATE HOUSE PLANS

By GEORGE A. PALLISER.

WE have just published a new book, with above title, containing 150 up-to-date plans of houses, costing from \$500 to \$18,000, which anyone thinking of building a house should have if they wish to save money and also get the latest and best ideas of a practical architect and eminent designer and writer on common-sense, practical and convenient dwelling houses for industrial Americans, homes for co-operative builders, investors and everybody desiring to build, own or live in Model Homes of low and medium cost. These plans are not old plans, but every one is up-to-date, and if you are thinking of building a house you will save many times the cost of this book by getting it and studying up the designs. We are certain you will find something in it which will suit you. It also gives prices of working plans at about one-half the regular prices, and many hints and helps to all who desire to build. 160 large octavo pages. Price, paper cover, \$1.00; bound in cloth, \$1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price.

Address all orders with remittances to

JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Remit by money order or check—don't send currency.

\$200.00 Given Away In CASH PRIZES

\$25 CASH Each to the five sending in **The Largest** number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
\$15 CASH To the one sending in the **Second** largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
\$10 CASH To the one sending in the **Third** largest number of Zeno Wrappers before September 1, 1908.
TEN: \$5 cash prizes for the ten next largest numbers.

ZENO

Means Good Chewing Gum

You may send Zeno Gum Wrappers as often as you like for the regular presents, but if you want to try for one of the cash prizes send for entrance certificate and prospectus. **Cash Contest** will close September 1, 1908. No one not enrolled can be considered in awarding the cash prizes.

Write for BIG FREE list of presents.

ZENO MFG. CO., Dept. 6
150-160 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

RID OF IT AT LAST.

"John," she whispered, "there's a burglar in the parlor. He has just knocked against the piano and hit several keys at once."

"I'll go down," said he.

"Oh, John, don't do anything rash!"

"Rash! Why, I'm going to help him. You don't suppose he can remove the piano from the house without assistance."—*The Throne.*

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE "TWISTER," according to an insurance report of Illinois, is the anarchist in life insurance. We hate anarchy in any form, and are glad to see that one of the old-line companies is hard on the trail of the twister. The twister, as most of our readers doubtless know, seeks to switch policies from one company to another. He is like the bee who, instead of getting honey from the flowers, robs the hive of his neighbors. In the past twisters have been agents of other companies, but a new type has sprung up. He usually calls himself an insurance expert, or an insurance adviser, or some other name that anything but describes him. He writes to the policy-holder and asks for the privilege of showing how the latter may get more insurance in some other company for the same rate. It is needless to say that this other company is often some company which has no financial standing. Just at the present time the twister is living up to his name by trying to twist a wrong interpretation into the Armstrong law, by saying that deferred or tontine dividends are outlawed, and by attempting to scare policy-holders in other ways. The only way to treat the anarchist of life insurance is to drive him out of business by having nothing to do with him.

W., Birmingham, Ala.: It is by no means one of the best, and the best is none too good when you are considering life insurance.

A., Erie, Pa.: I do not believe that the rates established will guarantee the permanence of the order. Time alone can demonstrate that fact.

B., Pana, Ill.: The Illinois Life was organized in 1893. It is a small company, showing a moderate



excess of income over disbursements. My preference would naturally be a larger company.

K., New Orleans, La.: The statement does not in any way affect either of the companies. Both have passed through the fire of investigation most successfully, and their solvency has never been questioned. It is no reflection on them that absurd State regulations have been used to their detriment.

C. A. S., Terre Haute, Ind.: I have answered similar inquiries on several occasions recently, and have always repeated that I did not recommend assessment associations or fraternal orders if one were seeking life insurance. The association to which you allude has only been organized a few years, and, while it had over \$7,000,000 of insurance in force at the close of 1906, it only had about \$200,000 of admitted assets. When the death rate begins to grow and the assessments to increase, the members will realize that security is of more consequence than cheapness.

A., Ardmore, Pa.: Your membership in the association probably covers your insurance contract, and you must be bound at all events by the terms of that contract, no matter how unjust or oppressive they may be. Unless your contract provides for paid-up insurance or a cash settlement, you must abide by the terms as accepted by you. Your experience once more justifies my oft-expressed reasons for opposing assessment insurance of all kinds. It is remarkable that, in spite of the facts in the case, so many persons are beguiled into taking assessment insurance simply because it is cheap, though in the end, as in your case, it may prove to be the most expensive.

Hermit

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 43
T. J. Roseman
Secretary.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET,
HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY.

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION
IN NEW YORK.
THE HIGHEST CLASS OF
ACCOMMODATIONS
AT MODERATE
RATES.

TRANSIENT RATES
\$2 a day and up
\$3 a day and up
\$4 a day and up

Rooms, with Bath.
Rooms, with Bath and
Parlor, with Bath.

Pre-
eminent
(among New
York hotels) for
the excellence of its
service, cuisine and appoint-
ments. THE MARTINIQUE
RESTAURANTS HAVE AN IN-
TERNATIONAL REPUTATION.
Same Management as St. Denis Hotel.

PICTURES MAKE THE HOME—WE MAKE THE PICTURES



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19.
GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT.
By James Montgomery Flagg.
One Dollar.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure, 15 x 12.
SMOKING CUPID'S BRAND.
By P. J. Monahan.
One Dollar.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16.
HER MASTER'S VOICE.
By James Montgomery Flagg.
Fifty Cents.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure in blue-black, 15 x 19½.
"YOURS TRULY."
By James Montgomery Flagg.
One Dollar.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16.
IN THE WEB.
By P. J. Monahan.
Fifty Cents.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.
Photogravure in sepia, 8 x 11.
UNREQUITED LOVE.
By F. Y. Cory.
Twenty-five Cents.

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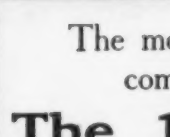
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